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S. Africa Sets Off A Swap of 9 Spies

Soviet Major Involved in Exchange
For 8 Westerners, Pretoria Soldier

CAPE TOWN — A Soviet major held on spy charges in South Africa has been exchanged for eight Western agents and a South African soldier, Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha announced Tuesday.

He was named as Soviet Major Alexander M. Kozlov, who was arrested in 1980 but his arrest was not revealed until early 1981. Reportedly he is a senior officer in the Soviet intelligence bureau, the KGB.

Mr. Botha told Parliament the exchange took place in Geneva and followed secret negotiations between South Africa's National Intelligence Service and the KGB. Among those released in the exchange was South African soldier Johan van der Mescht, held in Angola since 1978.

Mr. Botha said the exchange for the eight Western agents demonstrated South Africa's good will toward Western countries and commitment to the struggle against Communism.

Previous Major Swap

South Africa was involved in a previous major spy swap in 1969 when 11 Westerners who had been held in the Soviet Union for several years were released. That exchange centered on a senior member of the KGB, Yuri N. Logunov, who had been detained by South African security police in 1967 and held for about two years.

The South African soldier involved in the latest exchange was taken prisoner near the border between Angola and Namibia when he was on routine patrol.

Krenin to Oust Spies

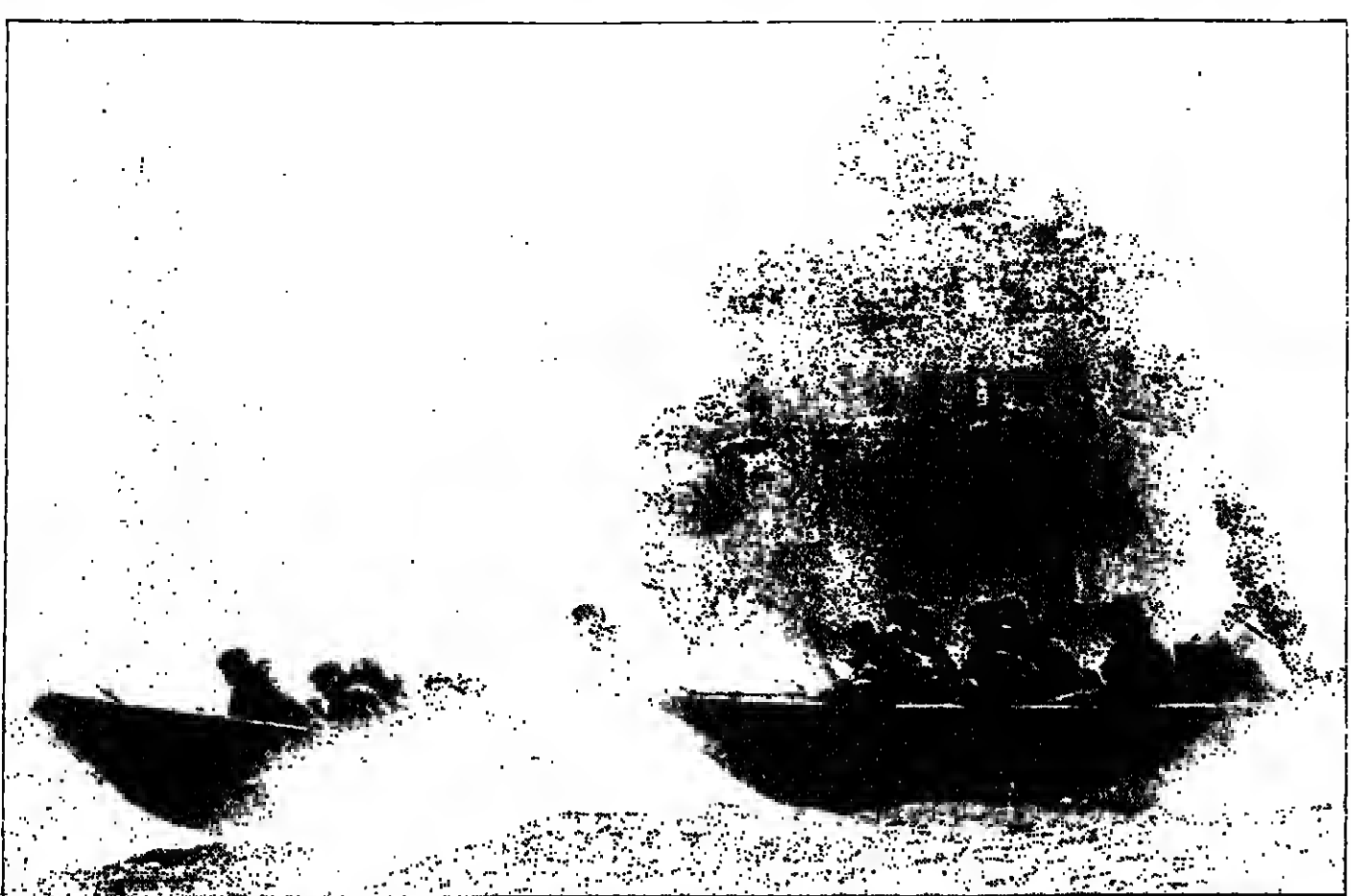
MADRID (Reuters) — The Soviet Union intends to expel the Moscow director of Iberia, Spain's national airline, for "activities incompatible with his functions," a Spanish Foreign Ministry spokesman said Tuesday.

It was not clear when Mariano Sanchez would have to leave the Soviet Union, the spokesman added.

First Visit in 17 Years

At the time of the arrest, Mr. Botha told Parliament that Maj. Kozlov had first visited South Africa, South-West Africa (Namibia) and Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) in 1976.

He gave no details of how or where Maj. Kozlov had been arrested, but added that "his job was to assess the damage caused by the activities of other organs of his government, notably those organs which train, finance, indoctrinate, maintain and arm terrorist groups like the African National Congress, the South-West African People's Association and others in southern Africa."



Royal Marines training off Ascension Island for a possible invasion of the Falklands. The Fearless is in the background.

Falklands Crisis Chills Irish-British Relations

By William Borders

DUBLIN — The crisis over the Falkland Islands is having a chilling effect on the tortured relationship between Britain and Ireland. The new troubles between these two neighboring islands grow out of Ireland's often overlooked neutrality in international affairs, and the instinctive Irish antipathy to British expansionism.

"I'm no fan of the Argentine generals," said a Dublin newspaper editor, trying to explain Ireland's reaction to the confrontation in the South Atlantic. "But 'Brits out!' was the rallying cry that we grew up with here, and it is hard to ignore no matter what corner of the world we hear it from."

Last week, following the sinking of the Argentine cruiser General

Belgrano, this ambivalence led the Dublin government close to a unilateral renunciation of the economic sanctions that Ireland, Britain, and the other eight European Economic Community countries had voted against Argentina last month.

"The community sanctions were imposed in order to prevent conflict, not to be allied with it," Premier Charles J. Haughey explained. His government declared the sanctions "no longer appropriate" and began lobbying within the EEC to have them suspended, or at least not renewed when they expire Monday, at the end of one month.

The Irish coolness toward the British position in the crisis has many manifestations here. The editorial page of the Irish Times, the

most serious newspaper in the country, now carries letters on the subject under the headline "Falklands/Malvinas," giving the Argentine name for the islands too, as a gesture of evenhandedness.

And last week, after Defense Minister Patrick Power called the British "the aggressors" in the South Atlantic, he was only mildly reprimanded by Mr. Haughey, an indication that many Irish voters are thought to share Mr. Power's view.

[Because of the Falklands crisis, Ireland has canceled a soccer match with Argentina that was to have been played May 18 in Buenos Aires, Reuters reported. The Irish team manager said he expected that matches in Chile, Peru and Brazil would still be played.]

The escalation of the conflict in the South Atlantic into what the Irish government called "open war between Great Britain and Argentina" has also brought into play Ireland's tradition of neutrality.

Despite its close links with such Western nations as Britain and the United States, Ireland was neutral in World War II and it is the only member of the EEC that does not also belong to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Like so much about Ireland, its neutrality is firmly rooted in the nation's republican tradition and based upon opposition to what is regarded here as Britain's illegal occupation of the northeastern corner of this island.

When Ireland was asked to join NATO after the war, it replied, in

British Claim Tanker Is Sunk Near Falklands

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON — British forces have sunk an Argentine ship, believed to be an oil tanker, in the narrow waterway that separates East and West Falkland Islands, a correspondent's dispatch from the scene said Tuesday night.

Brian Hanrahan of the BBC, reporting from the flagship of the British task force, the aircraft carrier Hermes, said a Royal Navy frigate had spotted an enemy vessel on radar and put up star shells to illuminate it. The ship, he reported, tried to escape and was fired upon.

Mr. Hanrahan said that "a huge fireball" rose from what British officers presumed to be an oil tanker, "stretching to the clouds."

Earlier, the Defense Ministry said a British frigate, seeking to flush out Argentine garrisons and supply bases on the Falklands, had penetrated the narrow channel between the two main islands and shelled an Argentine ship.

The ministry asserted that the action in Falkland Sound demonstrated that Britain had established total military superiority around the archipelago.

Radar-Controlled Guns

The attack was reportedly launched by the frigate Alacrity, which was patrolling the sound with other ships. The ministry said the 3,250-ton Alacrity opened fire at once, from a range of about 8 miles, with its 4.5-inch radar-controlled guns, which can deliver about 20 projectiles a minute.

According to the ministry, whose account was not confirmed by Argentine military authorities, a huge explosion was seen in the general area of the target. Military sources said the blast was probably caused by the explosion of fuel or munitions aboard an enemy supply ship, possibly one of those that had been reported to be trapped in the Stanley harbor.

The attack was said to have taken

place just north of the Swan Islands, where the sound is about 12 miles wide. There was no word on casualties, although substantial loss of life seemed inevitable if a ship had indeed been sunk, as the BBC's report claimed.

Argentine news reports of fresh fighting, saying in a report from the southern naval base of Bahia Blanca that there had been no military action Monday night or Tuesday morning.

Meanwhile, in London, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said Tuesday peace talks in the Falklands crisis at the United Nations will not close off possible military options.

Answering parliamentary questions on the conflict, Mrs. Thatcher said: "These negotiations will take a little time. But the fact we are negotiating does not close off military options."

Fundamental Principles

"There are certain fundamental principles we cannot budge," she said. "A cease-fire must be accompanied by [Argentine] withdrawal to a specific timetable and the Argentines must give up the idea that at the end, sovereignty will be conceded to them."

The reported naval engagement occurred as British officials awaited, without much optimism, the outcome of talks at the UN for a diplomatic settlement to the long-running sovereignty dispute over the Falklands.

Argentina threatened Tuesday to attack any British ship or aircraft in the South Atlantic that it considered a menace to its security. The warning was issued four days after Britain announced that any Argentine warships or military aircraft venturing 12 miles from the Argentine coast risked attack.

The Argentine high command said it had adopted the measure in self-defense "in view of Britain's persistent aggressive attitude" and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Poland detained Ryszard Herczynski, center, who the government said gave anti-Polish material to two American diplomats, James D. Howard, left, cultural affairs officer at the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw, and John W. Zerolis, right, the science attaché, who have received expulsion orders.

Column of Polish Riot Police Rolls Through Warsaw in Show of Force

WARSAW — A column of riot police vehicles more than a mile rolled through central Warsaw on Tuesday in a massive show of strength by the authorities as Poles prepared to mark five months of martial law.

The column included water cannon and armored personnel carriers, as well as trucks carrying helmeted police with shields.

The show of force coincided with growing tension in the country as the authorities tried to prevent a repetition of last week's street clashes that started from rallies called by the Solidarity union. The suspended trade union has called for a 15-minute strike Thursday.

Expulsion of Diplomats

Meanwhile, Western diplomats here said that they viewed the expulsion of two U.S. diplomats Monday as part of a campaign by the authorities to blame the West for Poland's domestic unrest. Diplomats said they believed the expulsion order was also meant to discourage Poles from contacts with foreigners.

The police column through Warsaw Tuesday was a repeat of a similar display of force on Feb. 12 when Poles prepared to mark the second month under martial law which was declared Dec. 13. The security forces, who tolerated a Solidarity march in several places, including Warsaw, on May Day, have since signaled their determi-

nation to stop by force any unauthorized demonstrations.

Members of the suspended private farmers' union, Rural Solidarity, have been asked to converge Wednesday on Warsaw Cathedral for a Mass to mark the first anniversary of martial law.

Radio Free Europe shreds off Poland's criticism. Page 2.

versary of the union's formation. Leaders said they plan no street demonstrations.

In Washington, the United States said the two embassy officials had met with a dissident socialist but it denied Warsaw's charge that they were trying to undermine the stability of the Polish state.

The Polish government television service announced that the science attaché, John W. Zerolis, and the cultural affairs officer, James D. Howard, were declared persona non grata Monday for receiving materials from Ryszard Herczynski, a scientist, that the television service said "hit at the interest of Poland."

The State Department said the materials included three bulletins issued by Solidarity and two copies of proposals for scientific grants.

The U.S. statement accused the Polish police of violating international law and said the U.S. Embassy had lodged a protest Monday at the Polish Foreign Ministry. The statement said that Poland was unable to explain what activities

the U.S. officers were engaged in that could destabilize Poland and it rejected the charges.

On Sunday night, the statement said, Mr. Zerolis and Mr. Howard were visiting Mr. Herczynski — who is apparently an internecine released when martial law was eased — to discuss the visit to Poland of an official of the U.S. National Science Foundation.

When Mr. Howard opened the door of the apartment to leave at 7:30 p.m., several persons burst in, showing no identification, and a photographer took about 50 photographs.

Meanwhile, Poland's Communist Party newspaper sharply denounced Western reporters in a front-page commentary that accused the correspondents of mounting a "coordinated, well-synchronized and planned political campaign" to undermine Communism in the country.

The campaign's "inspirers are striving, as they did before Dec. 13, to cause social tension, destabilization and open conflict in Poland," Trybuna Ludu said.

The Polish regime's displeasure with the Western media was also reflected in the increasing number of correspondents summoned to the Foreign Ministry for lectures on journalistic objectivity.

The authorities have shown particular anger at reports in the foreign media that Solidarity underground activists have called for a 15-minute strike in Warsaw on Thursday to protest martial law.

EEC Gives U.K. Week For Farm-Price Pact

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — Britain's nine partners in the European Economic Community on Tuesday gave Britain a week to agree on 1982-83 farm price increases or plunge the EEC into its most serious crisis since 1965.

Britain has already said that it may stop budgetary payments if the EEC tries to override its veto. Britain has been blocking the farm agreement for two months, mainly because it wants an agreement first on compensation for what it believes is its excessive contribution to the budget.

The chairman of the farm ministers council, Paul de Keersmaecker of Belgium, said at the end of another inconclusive two-day meeting Tuesday: "This is the last position, the last break given to the 10 countries to think it over. A decision will be made on Monday, whatever the state of other problems."

'Treaty Obligation'

He was obviously referring to the budget problem that Britain links to the farm prices.

"We have an obligation under the Common Market treaty to fix prices when the new season starts," Mr. de Keersmaecker added. The milk season started April 1 and the meat season starts Monday.

British Minister Peter Walker blamed the European Commission for rushing a decision on Monday. Commission President Gaston Thorn had pressed Mr. de Keersmaecker to call a meeting Monday to approve the final farm package.

Mr. Walker called the procedure used by the commission "totally unacceptable, a funny, stupid little device, ... [an] act of hostility to my country."

Britain's partners explicitly said they hoped for a unanimous decision on Monday, pressing London to change its mind, but they did not exclude the possibility that Britain would use the unwritten right of veto that De Gaulle asserted in 1965.

The EEC agreement reached at that time said no country could have a decision imposed on it contrary to its vital interests.

Commission Vice President Etienne Davignon told Mr. Walker the right of veto had never been used to block policies written in the Common Market treaty.

"One country seems to ignore the vital interests of nine others," French Minister Edith Cresson said. "The nine agreed that farmers can't wait anymore. Furthermore, no vital British interests are at stake in the decision on farm prices."

The German minister, Joseph

Eril, said: "There can't be a one-way solidarity. There are not only the vital interests of one country, but of nine others." Mr. Eril said he was ready to face Britain in a vote, adding that the right of veto could not be used in the price policy that was an EEC treaty obligation.

"We must leave time to think," Mrs. Cresson added, apparently relieved that a vote had not been called Tuesday.

The French have always opposed majority votes, fearing decisions might be imposed on them that they did not like. The minister said the French Cabinet would discuss the problem Wednesday and decide whether France will vote Monday.

Most observers believe Britain is unlikely to change its position unless it has a solution for its budgetary problem, and thus a crisis could be provoked.

The rising friction between the EEC partners was worsened by Britain's partners growing reluctant to renew their one-month ban on Argentine exports.

The agreement on the ban expires on Monday, and officials are planning to meet in Brussels on Saturday to discuss the problem.

Britain Asks U.S. to Lend Aerial Tanker

By Richard Halloran

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Britain has asked the United States to lend the Royal Air Force a long-range, KC-135 aerial tanker to refuel British bombers and reconnaissance planes based on Ascension Island in the South Atlantic, administration officials reported.

The officials said Monday that no decision has been made on the request, but that a reply to London was expected within the next 48 hours. They emphasized that no U.S. aircraft would fly the plane, if the loan were made.

If President Reagan approves the British request, it would be the first tangible military assistance to the British since the United States shifted its policy April 30 from neutrality to open support of Britain in the conflict with Argentina over the Falkland Islands.

Reasons Unclear

The request marked a shift in Britain's policy. Last week, the British defense minister, John Nott, told Caspar W. Weinberger, the U.S. secretary of defense, that Britain did not need U.S. military help, according to press reports from Brussels, where they met during a NATO conference.

Why the British have asked for the tanker was not immediately clear because they have about 40 tankers of their own. Evidently, the British thought that the U.S. aircraft would add to their ability to bomb targets in the Falklands with Vulcan bombers. Those planes had to be refueled three times to make the flight from Ascension to the Falklands and back, a distance of about 3,500 miles.

The British have also recently sent several Nimrod radar warning and control aircraft, which are similar to the U.S. forces' AWACS (Airborne Warning And Control System) planes, to Ascension Island. The planes will support British Navy Harrier fighter-bombers around the Falklands. Two Harriers were recently lost at sea in a fog, presumably because of inadequate navigation equipment.

90,000 Pounds of Fuel

The KC-135 is the mainstay of the U.S. Air Force's long-range aerial refueling capability. The air force has more than 600 of the aircraft, which is a tanker version of the commercial Boeing 707 airliner. It is capable of carrying 90,000 pounds of fuel at a cruising speed of 550 mph.

Until now, U.S. military intelligence to Britain has included intelligence support in the form of photographs taken by two satellites over the region.

BBC Official Defends Coverage of Fighting

From Agency Dispatches

MADRID — A senior British radio executive said Tuesday that the BBC's international reputation for telling the truth and for reporting accurately, honestly and dispassionately, that our Latin American service is being so determinedly jammed by the Argentines.

Richard Francis, managing director of British Broadcasting Corp. radio, told the annual meeting of the International Press Institute, "Ninety percent of what happens in the Falklands conflict is not reported immediately by the British government."

He said the government waited 85 minutes before revealing that the destroyer Sheffield had been hit and abandoned. By timing its announcement so that the BBC had to interrupt a live news broadcast to carry it, the government caused more shock than necessary, he said.

He also said the Argentine government had run three-week-old footage of one of its planes landing at Stanley airport in an effort to show that British bombardments of the airstrip had been unsuccessful.

Coverage Called Unfair

Mr. Francis said he was dismayed by government criticism of BBC radio and television coverage of the crisis.

Foreign Secretary Francis Pym and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said in Parliament that the BBC had given too much credence to Argentine government reports and had not shown proper support for Britain's efforts.

Mrs. Thatcher, speaking Tuesday during a noisy question time in Parliament centered on British press coverage of the crisis, attacked the BBC and implied that some of its coverage was anti-British. She urged Britons to protest.

"The BBC needs no lessons in patriotism from the present Conservative government," Mr. Francis said. "Our contribution to British morale is an more than to provide the most reliable account possible of confusing, worrying events for the troops themselves, their families, the country at large and the rest of the world."

In London, Peter Mills, a member of Parliament, said his voters were writing him unprintable comments about the crisis coverage by the state-owned but independent BBC. People are extraordinarily bitter, he said.

Three Conservative Party members of Parliament tabled a motion expressing dismay at the BBC's coverage.

"The BBC is not and never has been neutral in matters between our country and the Argentine aggressor," the BBC said in a statement. "But we cherish the fact that

we can give a truthful report. We are well able to recognize propaganda. It is because of the BBC's international reputation for telling the truth and for reporting accurately, honestly and dispassionately, that our Latin American service is being so determinedly jammed by the Argentines."

Visit of Pope To U.K. May Be Delayed

The Associated Press

ROME — Cardinal Basil Hume, the Roman Catholic primate of England, and Wednesday said that Pope John Paul II's visit to Britain might be postponed if the situation in the Falkland Islands deteriorates.

"The pope's visit is at this point on schedule. There is no doubt about that. But if the situation deteriorates, we must put a question mark" on the trip, Cardinal Hume said.

"It would be difficult for the Holy See to go on with the visit, which should be a festive occasion, in such circumstances," he added.

The cardinal spoke at Rome's Leonardo da Vinci airport before returning to London after a two-day visit to the Vatican.

Decision Expected

He and Cardinal Joseph Gordon Gray of Edinburgh, the Scottish primate, met on Tuesday with the pope to discuss his scheduled six-day trip to England starting May 28.

British church sources said a decision on the pope's trip to Britain, the first by a spiritual leader of the Roman Catholic Church, would be announced in a week.

Church officials have suggested that the pope's trip may be delayed because of the dispute between Argentina and Britain over control of the Falkland Islands, a British colony seized by Argentine troops April 2.

Sources said the meetings showed that more discussion on the trip was needed. They also said Cardinal Hume canceled other scheduled morning meetings to meet for a second time with John Paul.

Speculation on a postponement has been rife in Britain, but Vatican sources have said the pope hopes to go through with the visit which he sees as a step forward in his attempts to unite the Roman and the Anglican communions.

Radio Free Europe Finds Itself Once Again Singled Out by Poland

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

MUNICH — As the unrest in Poland's cities spread last week, the Polish authorities revived a rationale for the outbursts that has become a standard over the years. In a session of the Polish parliament, the interior minister, Gen. Czeslaw Kiszczak, singled out Radio Free Europe, the station that broadcasts to Eastern Europe using funds from the United States, as among the "Western circles" that he said were responsible for instigating a "May offensive."

The intention, he said, was to vent the West's dissatisfaction that the "situation in Poland is calming down."

The argument was familiar to the 80 or so people here who handle Radio Free Europe's Polish-language broadcasts, and they reacted to the charges with weary smiles.

"He is attributing influence to us we do not have," said James Brown, the station's director. "It's one of the political exigencies of the situation to blame it on an outside cause."

"They know," he said, referring to Polish leaders, "that youth is alienated, high school youth is a terrible problem, and that it is fashionable to be resistant. Union types cannot restrain them. The activists are militant; it will go on."

Still, the Polish authorities have persisted in blaming the radio. Last week, Poland's newspapers, in reports accusing Western correspondents in Poland of disseminating appeals for new demonstrations Thursday, reiterated the charge that Radio Free Europe was behind the recent violent protests. The radio appealed for demonstrations, the Polish newspapers said, and announced their time and place.

Major Changes at Radio

While the station says there have been no real appeals for any political activity, there have been major changes in Radio Free Europe's Polish broadcasts since martial law was imposed Dec. 13. In the first week or so after martial law, the station expanded its previous 19-hour-a-day broadcast schedule to stay on the air around the clock.

Entertainment shows and international news broadcasts were dropped or sharply curtailed, and the focus was shifted almost exclusively to news and commentary on domestic events in Poland.

"The normal schedule was scrapped and almost total emphasis was put on domestic events," Mr. Brown said.

The radio has since trimmed its Polish schedule and now broad-

casts 21 hours a day, with 10-minute newscasts every hour. The material is largely drawn from Western news agencies.

At the station last Thursday, the broadcasts included an account by the station's New York correspondent concerning a UN decision to investigate human rights abuses in Poland. There followed an installment from a book, banned in Poland, that described the hardships of a Polish family deported to the Soviet Union in World War II.

Next was a 50-minute block of news and commentary, called "Facts and Views," that examined a statement by the Polish prime minister on the recent unrest. There was also a review of international press reports on the unrest in Szczecin.

It has been estimated that 60 percent to 90 percent of the Polish population can hear the broadcasts, but jamming remains a major problem.

The statement of mission of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, its sister station, which broadcasts to the Soviet Union, says they "do not identify themselves with any opposition group or organization, political party or organization."

Sympathy for Solidarity

But sympathy for the Solidarity trade union is apparent at Radio Free Europe. Editors sport red and white Solidarity pins, and posters showing Lech Walesa, the union leader, and Pope John Paul II adorn the studio walls.

There is little effort to tone down news reports or commentaries that speak glowingly of Solidarity or Polish nationalism. Members of Poland's Communist regime, meanwhile, are harshly criticized.

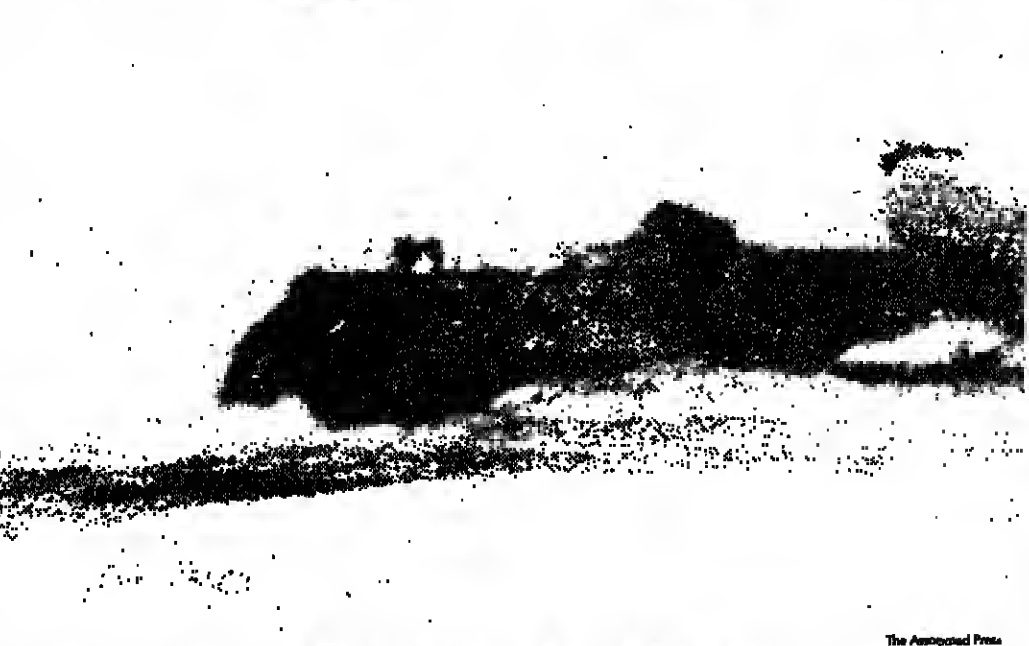
However, the station says, there are no appeals for political activity. "It's silly to ascribe the unrest to Radio Free Europe," said Zdzislaw Najder, a Pole who was appointed director of the Polish service in April. "It's a compliment, but it's absurd. The Polish listener will not be provoked."

Before leaving Warsaw in October for Britain to lecture at Oxford University, Mr. Najder was co-editor of the literary magazine, *Tworczosc*. He decided not to return to Poland after martial law was imposed, and he was offered the position at the radio to replace Zygmunt Michalowski, who retired.

His appointment is seen at the station as something of an experiment. It is the first time anyone who recently lived in Eastern Europe has received the post. Radio administrators say it has the advantage of helping attune the station to the needs of listeners.



The Argentine Navy Tuesday released this photo of the sinking of the General Belgrano May 2.



Two sailors were seen on the sinking Argentine cruiser General Belgrano after it was torpedoed.

U.S. Military Sources Say Winter Could Force Early British Invasion

By David Wood
and Bryce Nelson
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The approach of the South Atlantic winter, even more than the faltering pace of diplomacy, is pressuring Britain toward an amphibious assault on the Falkland Islands, U.S. Navy and Marine Corps sources believe.

High winds, heavy seas, ice-cov-

ered decks and increasingly short daylight hours, the experts say, will make it more and more difficult for the British fleet to maintain its naval blockade. Paraphrasing the salty language of one naval expert, the British are going to have to either act or retire from the scene.

As the fierce Antarctic winter moves north to envelop the Falklands, even a relatively dangerous amphibious assault will begin to look attractive.

By mid-June, deep winter will have settled over the South Atlantic, with winds averaging 14 knots driving 12-foot waves, low clouds closing in the horizon and daylight lasting about five hours.

Such conditions are only the average. What makes sailors rate the South Atlantic winter more dangerous than conditions on the notorious Marmansk run during World War II are the storms that rip unpredictably through the area as often as once a week. At those times, gales drive waves of 40 feet, and often monster waves of 60 to 70 feet, capable of capsizing even the largest warships. Indeed, more than 150 ships have foundered off the Falklands in just such weather.

U.S. Navy officers who have sailed and fought in similar conditions shudder at what the British fleet faces. In conditions like those, they say, machinery breaks down, weapons do not work, oil coagulates, crew fatigue sets in with resulting inattention and accidents, and resupply becomes a nightmare. On top of that, anyone unlucky enough to slip overboard has little chance of surviving.

Because precipitation shows up on radar screens, the range can be sharply reduced during storms. The U.S. Navy found during exercises that many of its radar-guided missiles were fired at rain squalls that showed up as targets.

Amid these difficulties, an amphibious landing on the Falklands makes increasingly good sense, according to strategists in Washington.

Troops Grow Stale

Uppermost in their consideration is the condition of the marines packed on board ships. "Troops on a ship can't maintain an edge, no matter how good those Royal Marines are, and we know they are very good," said retired U.S. Marine Gen. Fred Haynes.

The main contingent of British troops dispatched thus far embarked more than a month ago in Southampton. Except for a small contingent left to guard South Georgia Island, they have been on board ever since.

"On ship you get bored, flabby and sometimes seasick," an experienced U.S. Marine said. "On the other hand," he added, "you get in a mood to fight — you'd do anything to get off the damn ship."

Growing British Pressure: Preface To Invasion or Tighter Blockade?

By Drew Middleton
New York Times Service

LONDON — The pressure increasingly being exerted by the British task force in the Falkland Islands, exemplified by two sweeps of the sound separating the two islands and the close bombardment of fuel tanks and military installations at Stanley, can be the preliminary either to an active or a passive strategy.

An active strategy, British ana-

lysts said, is likely to take the form of an assault by helicopters and landing craft filled with Royal Marines and paratroops on Stanley and Darwin, the principal objectives in East Stanley. A passive strategy would involve further tightening of the sea blockade and an increase in the tempo of air attacks.

Guarded comments by military sources indicate that the Conservative government's inner Cabinet has not yet decided on which course to take. These sources believe, however, that the task force now has assembled sufficient resources to follow either course with success.

This claim is viewed with some skepticism by NATO sources. They view reports from Washington that Britain has asked the Defense Department for the loan of a KC-135 tanker and of long-range reconnaissance aircraft such as the E-2C as evidence that the task force's resources are not complete.

The invasion gambit, a real but hazardous option, has important political implications. Analysts here and at NATO headquarters in Brussels point out that British allusions to invasion bring pressure on the Argentines to negotiate realistically.

U.K. Reports Attack at Sea

(Continued from Page 1)

restrictions imposed on the movement of Argentine ships and planes.

The measure was announced after Foreign Minister Nicosia Costa Mendez told reporters he had "a moderate and reasonable hope" that the UN would succeed in efforts to end the conflict.

Adm. Niceto Echazuri Ayerra, governor of the southern province of Chubut, told a radio interviewer the British task force "will try a landing in the Malvinas Islands by all means." (The Argentines call the Falklands the Malvinas.)

He added, "This action would be very costly for them."

He said the British task force had adopted the tactic of periodic bombardment and harassment of troops on the islands, which Argentina seized on April 2.

Mrs. Thatcher refused demands by opposition Labor Party leader Michael Foot to let Parliament pass judgment on any UN peace plan before her government accepted or rejected it.

To cheer from Conservative members, she told Mr. Foot the government alone would decide and would stand before Parliament to defend its decision.

Political and military sources said time was running out for a diplomatic solution.

They suggested a British landing on the Falklands was likely if the peace talks broke down or Britain felt Argentina was stalling without any intention of negotiating seriously.

British officials said there were no signs emerging so far from the mediation efforts of UN Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar that a diplomatic solution was attainable.

A Foreign Office spokesman said the UN talks in New York had begun to focus on more fundamental questions but still had a long way to go.

Official sources said the main objective in current discussions was to arrange a cease-fire, Argentine withdrawal from the Falklands and a halt to British military action, leaving key political issues to be discussed later.

The Foreign Office said there was no deadline for UN mediation but the situation was clearly critical.

Reagan News Conference

WASHINGTON — President Reagan will hold a news conference this week, it was announced Tuesday. His last news conference was March 31.

Experienced analysts, from Britain and other countries, tend to believe that there will not be any invasion until the Cabinet is convinced that nothing is to be gained from further discussions at the United Nations.

The two sweeps by Royal Navy frigates of Falkland Sound ostensibly were undertaken to learn if either or both of Argentina's two diesel-powered submarines, regarded as an even greater threat to the task force than air attack, were lurking there.

On the second sweep, the Alacrity, an Amazon-class frigate, picked up a hostile ship on radar while off Bold Point on West Falkland Island, naval sources said. It opened fire with its 4.5-inch guns and soon after there was a heavy explosion from the target area.

Sources said the task force will continue to run patrols close to the sound. Whether these bring a submarine to battle is problematical. But military sources said the patrols certainly will increase the isolation of the 1,000 Argentine troops whose presence on the island was reported three weeks ago.

Adm. John F. Woodward, the task force commander, appears to be reasonably confident of the navy's ability to locate submarines near its major units. He took destroyers and frigates close inshore Sunday and Monday to shell targets around Stanley at short range. The extent of the damage was not disclosed by the Defense Ministry.

The blockading force will be augmented in the next three weeks

by the arrival, from Belize, of the Exeter, a ship of the same class as the Sheffield — the destroyer sunk last week by an Argentine missile — and the Bristol, a destroyer that sailed Monday from Portsmouth.

During construction, the Bristol was sharply criticized in naval circles because, like the Sheffield and the Exeter, its armament was considered insufficient. It consists of a twin Sea Dart anti-aircraft missile launcher, Ikara anti-submarine missiles and a 4.5-inch gun.

The British are growing in neutral military circles here that, if the British decide on invasion, they will forgo an indirect approach and land strong forces close to Stanley and its airport. This switch in tactics might be due, sources said, to new assessments of the quality of the estimated 4,000 Argentine troops in the Stanley area and of the damage done to their defenses by two bouts of heavy shelling.

One retired general emphasized that he thought that once the marines and paratroops got ashore they would have an excellent chance of taking Stanley. He said a concentration of force at the critical point seemed to be a sounder strategy than the maintenance of a blockade in poor weather.

One weakness in the blockade strategy is the lack of long-range reconnaissance aircraft. The loss of Grumman E-2Cs by the United States would overcome this, and enable the British task force to sight hostile aircraft well before they approached the fleet.

Falklands Crisis Puts a Chill On Irish-British Relations

(Continued from Page 1)

a statement that could as easily have been written yesterday. "Any military alliance with the state that is responsible for the unilateral division of Ireland would be entirely repugnant to the Irish people."

Because of this tradition of neutrality, "our options are much more limited" in the Falklands crisis than those of the other EEC countries, Mr. Haughey said in a statement.

"As a nation that has always refrained from military alliance of any kind, we have to take a very clear view of any action, economic or otherwise, that would appear supportive of military action," he added.

In his reaction to the sinking of the Argentine ship, Ireland also called for an immediate meeting of the United Nations Security Council, to urge an immediate end to

hostilities by both British and Argentine forces. Ireland currently holds one of the rotating seats on the Security Council.

In London, the Foreign Office said only that the Irish position was a mistake. But according to official sources both in Dublin and London, that statement masks a resentment so furious that it is likely to sour what had been developing into a warm personal relationship between Mr. Haughey and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Over the last couple of years, the two leaders have held a series of meetings aimed at normalizing relations between their governments. Mr. Haughey had been privately hopeful that the meetings, touching among other things on the difficult constitutional problem of Northern Ireland, might lead in the direction of Irish reunification.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Haig Urges Unity on Nuclear Policy

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. urged Congress and the nation Tuesday to abandon partisan fighting and rally behind President Reagan's new proposals for joint Soviet-American reductions of nuclear weapons.

He said many of the proposals for a nuclear freeze that are winning support around the country would undercut the Reagan plan. The discussions and debates on nuclear policy in the Congress and the country reflect both public concern and our capacity as a democracy to discuss the great issues of today," Mr. Haig told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. "We hope, however, that this debate will not culminate in fresh battle lines between divided actions, but rather a new national consensus in support of the president's proposal for a fair, realistic and truly beneficial strategic arms agreement."

Health Group Seeks Cheaper Drugs

GENEVA — The World Health Organization moved Tuesday toward what it called a more active role in providing cheaper drugs for developing countries.

A committee of its annual assembly approved a plan to patent medicines discovered through research funded by WHO, thus allowing the organization to license firms to produce drugs on which there is no further development cost.

The WHO currently spends about \$3.8 million annually in support of medical research around the world.

Firing Resumes in Northern Lebanon

BEIRUT — Syrian troops and Palestinian and Lebanese leftists Tuesday resumed artillery and rocket battles in the northern Lebanon city of Tripoli, shattering the fourth cease-fire in five days.

The fighting was renewed while 27 officials from the various warring parties met and agreed to form a joint force to consolidate the truce.

The joint force, composed of regulars from Lebanon's internal security, Syrian troops and leftist Lebanese and Palestinians, was due to patrol the city two hours after the fresh barrage began.

Paris-Bonn Tank Appears Doomed

BONN — Hopes for joint Franco-German development of a battle tank for the 1990s appear to have failed, although the project was favored by President François Mitterrand and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

The sources said Mr. Schmidt probably would inform Mr. Mitterrand of the failure to convince his pivotal Free Democratic Party coalition partners of the project's merits when the two met in Hamburg at the end of this week. A decision about the project had not yet been made, a government spokesman insisted, but he confirmed that Mr. Schmidt would inform Mr. Mitterrand about the project in Hamburg.

One of the major problems appears to be that the West German Leopard tank is modern enough for the next decade, whereas the current French models need early replacement.

Dutch Cabinet Badly Split on Budget

THE HAGUE — The Dutch coalition Cabinet met in emergency session Tuesday to try to solve deep internal divisions over economic policy. Premier Andries van Agt set a deadline of Tuesday night for the Cabinet to reach agreement, and he was not expected to extend that limit.

Divisions within the center-left coalition sharpened seriously this week as ministers were unable to reach detailed agreement on spending cuts to trim the government deficit, despite an earlier accord that set overall spending goals.

Edouard van Thijn, the internal affairs minister, said that he believed the Cabinet had only a 10-percent chance of surviving the quarrel, which has pitted Mr. van Agt's Christian Democrats and another centrist party, Democrats '66, against the Labor Party.

Belgium to Continue Curb on Wages

BRUSSELS — Premier Wilfried Martens said Tuesday that the government would continue to limit wage increases next year.

He said he hoped details could be worked out in talks with the unions in the fall. But Mr. Martens warned that his center-right government would not hesitate to legislate income restraint if the unions do not make any concessions.



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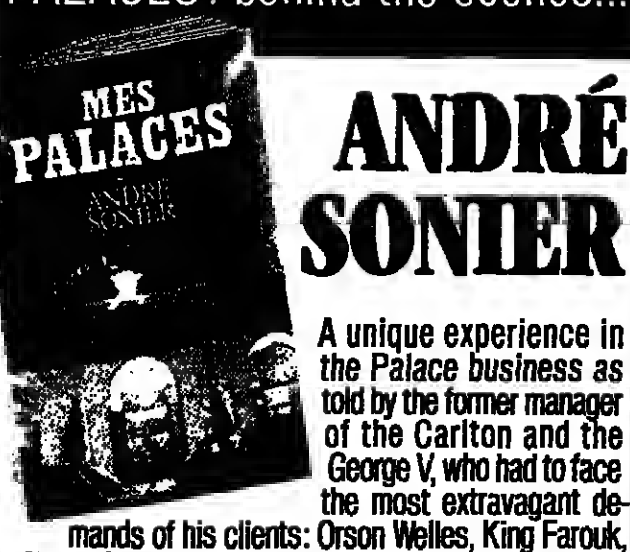
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A WAY OF LIFE

PALACES: behind the scenes...



ANDRÉ SONIER

A unique experience in the Palace business as told by the former manager of the Carlton and the George V, who had to face the most extravagant demands of his clients: Orson Welles, King Farouk, Nubar Gulbenkian, la mère Moineau, Martine Carol...

ROBERT LAFFONT

Despite Doubts on Reagan's Plan, Russians Favor Idea of New Arms Talks

By Dusko Doder

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union received President Reagan's strategic arms control proposals with skepticism, but indicated broadly that it was prepared to consider them as a basis for resuming talks with the United States on reducing nuclear arsenals.

Tass said Mr. Reagan's speech Sunday appeared to demonstrate that he was not interested in "minimally acceptable decisions" and said the speech was "indicative of the United States' attempts to secure for itself unilateral military advantages."

But, shortly afterward, the news agency Novosti distributed to Western newsmen the text of a commentary that restated similar suspicions but said that "the very fact of American readiness to come back to the negotiating table can be welcomed, for it is better late than never."

"As for the Soviet side, it is always for talks," it added.

Soviet sources familiar with Kremlin strategic policies said Mr. Reagan's proposals are being scrutinized carefully.

The sources emphasized that some aspects

NEWS ANALYSIS

of the 1979 Soviet-American strategic arms limitation treaty would have to be retained in the new round of talks.

It appeared doubtful that the required explanations and preparatory work could be accomplished by late June, when Mr. Reagan proposed that the talks open. But the Russians clearly would like to resume the strategic dialogue with the United States soon.

The Soviet Union is expected to advance its own proposals for the forthcoming talks.

The first Soviet reports of Mr. Reagan's speech came 24 hours after he delivered it Sunday. He proposed a two-step plan in which both sides would initially reduce by one-third their arsenals of nuclear warheads on land and their sea-based intercontinental ballistic missiles.

The Russians were briefed on the new proposals Saturday when U.S. chargé d'affaires Warren Zimmermann called on the Soviet Foreign Ministry to deliver an outline of Mr. Reagan's speech and a message for President Leonid I. Brezhnev.

Tass, ostensibly quoting American critics of Mr. Reagan's plan, said the president's proposals aimed "at making the Soviet Union give up more than the United States."

Soviet concerns included the exclusion of long-range bombers and intermediate-range Cruise missiles as well as the fact that Mr. Reagan's current rearmament program would not be affected by the prospective

talks. Tass said this gave "far too little evidence" that the president was serious about curbing the arms race, since programs such as the MX, Trident, B-1 bomber and Cruise missile would continue.

Core of the Plan

Yet the very core of Mr. Reagan's plan, the proposed reduction by one-third in the number of warheads on both sides, appeared to be the principal concern.

In previous negotiations, the two sides focused on the number of launchers, or large missiles, whose numbers could be monitored by the so-called national technical means, or observation satellites and other electronic spying devices.

In the preliminary analysis in Moscow, Mr. Reagan's plan to make the warhead the basic unit of counting the strategic balance would imply on-site inspection, which the Russians have been reluctant to accept. It

was pointed out, however, that Mr. Brezhnev has stated publicly that he was prepared to accept some form of weapons inspection beyond the national technical means.

It was unclear how the verification of warheads could be accomplished. Just like the Russians, the United States would not welcome Soviet inspectors on U.S. military installations, according to U.S. sources. Some form of international supervision might be possible.

President Reagan also proposed that not more than 50 percent of the retained warheads be land-based. The Russians, who in contrast to the United States rely heavily on land-based large missiles, see this as being more costly to the Soviet Union than to the United States.

Neither Tass nor Novosti gave details of Mr. Reagan's proposals. Both charged that they did not meet the basic Soviet requirement that any Soviet-American strategic

arms agreements should observe "the principle of equality and equal security."

One Soviet commentator implied that Mr. Reagan's speech was aimed largely at defusing the anti-nuclear demonstrations that are expected during his upcoming trip to Europe, but said that doubts about Mr. Reagan's sincerity could perhaps be removed through dialogue.

According to diplomatic observers, Mr. Reagan's straightforward and easy-to-grasp formula could prove an effective way to disarm anti-nuclear groups in the West.

One source described the latest U.S. proposals as a "new zero option," a reference to the president's speech last November in which he proposed the abolition of all new intermediate-range missiles in Europe.

That proposal led to the current Soviet-American talks in Geneva. The Russians say those talks have been blocked by U.S. intransigence.

Democratic Leaders Tentatively Agree on Proposal for Budget

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — House Democratic leaders have reached tentative agreement on a budget plan that would preserve Social Security benefits but raise taxes by 50 percent more than the Republican plan endorsed by President Reagan and the Senate Budget Committee.

Rep. James R. Jones, Democrat of Oklahoma, chairman of the Budget Committee, said Monday that the plan was designed to appeal to the "broad middle in both parties."

The budget plan pointed out the philosophical differences between the two parties. The Democrats proposed higher taxes, larger cuts in military spending, and smaller cuts in social programs than the Republicans proposed last week.

"The Democrats were especially suspicious of Social Security, which they regard as a major campaign issue. The plan generally reflected the offer made by the House Democrats during the unsuccessful five-week negotiations that sought to achieve a budget compromise."

"The speaker is generally supportive of the Jones plan, and sees it as a substantial departure from an economic program that is not working and is not fair," said Chris Matthews, press spokesman for House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. of Massachusetts.

The initial response indicated that the plan was more acceptable to moderate Republicans, the so-called "Gypsy Moths," than to conservative Democrats, the "Boll Weevils," although Rep. Jones said that a "number of individuals in both groups are very close to these numbers."

Deficit Envisaged

The Democratic plan, which has the general support of the Democratic members of the Budget Committee, envisions a deficit of \$102.9 billion for fiscal 1983, compared with the \$106.1 billion proposed by the Republicans.

Unlike the Republicans, who proposed a three-year package of unspecified federal tax increases of \$95 billion, the Democrats proposed \$145 billion in new taxes.

But while the Republicans proposed a three-year Social Security savings of \$40 billion, which Senate Republicans insisted would come from a reduction in benefits but the president said would come from a restructuring of the program, the Democrats sought no such reduction and smaller reductions in social spending.

The Democrats proposed a \$46-billion, three-year reduction from the president's initial planned increase in military spending, while

the Republican plan called for a \$22-billion reduction.

The Democrats followed the Republican lead in proposing a freeze on nonmilitary discretionary programs such as education and health, but their freeze was not as inclusive and produced \$32.7 billion in savings, compared with \$38 billion proposed by the Republicans. In addition, the Democrats proposed providing nearly \$1 billion for growth in education and training programs.

Rep. Jones, asked if the Democratic plan envisioned elimination of the third year of the tax cut, replied that it was possible to find the revenues from other sources. House Democratic leaders have called for elimination of the third year of the tax cut to lower the deficit.

The budget sets revenue floors and spending ceilings and then lets the appropriate committees propose how to raise those revenues and stay within those ceilings.

The Democratic plan calls for a \$14-billion reduction in benefit programs over a three-year period, compared with a \$33-billion reduction proposed by the Republicans. The plan also calls for a 4-percent increase in federal pay and retirement payments, for a three-year savings of \$31 billion less than those employees and retirees would otherwise receive, roughly the same amount the Republicans proposed.

Some of the committee's liberal Democrats have served notice that, although generally supportive of the plan, they would seek to reduce the cuts in social programs and increase taxes.

The Democratic plan was hailed by Rep. Bill Green, Republican of New York, co-chairman of the Gypsy Moths.

With Republicans expected to offer their own alternative, the stage is being set for competing budget plans to again vie for votes on the House floor.

Senate Unit Backs Arms Cut

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The Senate Armed Services Committee on Monday supported the Reagan administration's proposal for a \$5 billion cut in military spending next year.

Sen. John G. Tower, Republican of Texas, chairman of the panel, said the committee would propose outcuts in Navy ships and other weaponry but would forestall cuts in such items as two nuclear-powered aircraft carriers and the B-1 bomber.

The committee voted 13 to 1 for the cuts.



Sirhan Sirhan, held for the murder of Robert Kennedy, argued for parole before California board.

Sirhan Pleads for Parole in 1984

New York Times Service

SOLEDAD, Calif. — Sirhan B. Sirhan has pleaded for his freedom before a panel that is considering whether to rescind his scheduled parole in 1984 from the life term he is serving for the murder of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy in 1968.

"I sincerely believe that if Robert Kennedy were alive today, he would not countenance singling me out for this treatment," Sirhan told the three-member panel Monday. "I think that he would be one of the first to say that however horrible, the deed I committed 14 years ago should not be the cause for giving me unequal treatment under the laws of the country."

At another point, Sirhan said that he had asked his family to tell Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, that he had no intention of assassinating him, if he is released as scheduled.

Other inmates of Soledad Prison where Sirhan is being held testified that he had made threats about killing Sen. Kennedy if he were released.

"I am no longer a naive, impressionable person who feels that he can change the world," Sirhan said. "I have had 14 years to reflect on human life. I have spent agonizing and trying times on death row."

The plea to the panel was broadcast by the Cable News Network from the closed circuit TV system provided to reporters covering the hearing at the prison.

"I have always expressed remorse at what I did," said Sirhan, 38. "I have time and again reflected on the taking of Robert Kennedy's life and what it did to his wife and family."

"The issue is not whether I am liked or not," he said, "but whether laws of this country will be subverted as Van de Kamp suggests."

John Van de Kamp, the Los Angeles County district attorney, petitioned the California Board of Prison Terms last August to rescind the parole date of Sept. 1, 1984, which was granted in 1975. Sirhan was sentenced to death in

1969 for murder. The state's capital punishment law was overturned in 1972 and Sirhan's sentence was converted to a life term.

The hearings began April 26. In closing arguments Monday, the deputy district attorney, T. Larry Trapp of Los Angeles County said that the parole should be rescinded because Sirhan was not a fit subject for parole, his crime was political assassination, and the panel that granted the parole did not have all the evidence.

"He is more sorry for himself than for his victim," Mr. Trapp said.

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"He is more sorry for himself than for his victim," Mr. Trapp said.

Solzhenitsyn Skips Reagan Lunch

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn, the dissident Soviet writer, refused an invitation to lunch at the White House Tuesday with President Reagan and other former Soviet citizens.

The lunch was planned as a demonstration of American support for the dissident cause. Besides Mr. Reagan, four top aides and Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. were to take part in the luncheon.

The White House had intended that Mr. Solzhenitsyn have a private, 15-minute meeting with Mr. Reagan before the lunch, but a letter asking for the meeting was mislaid and never sent, according to a White House source. Mr. Solzhenitsyn decided that he did not want to join the other dissidents for lunch.

Ford Refused Meeting

Mr. Solzhenitsyn has informed the White House that he was displeased that news of the invitation appeared in the press before he received it, the source said. Moreover, he did not think it was appropriate for him, a writer, to join in what he called a group of politicians and professional emigrants.

When Mr. Solzhenitsyn first came to the United States in 1975, President Gerald R. Ford, on the advice of Secretary of State Henry

A. Kissinger, avoided meeting him, apparently to prevent provoking the Soviet Union. Mr. Reagan and his supporters attacked Mr. Ford bitterly for refusing to meet Mr. Solzhenitsyn.

The Reagan administration sought to make a gesture of support by finally inviting Mr. Solzhenitsyn to the White House, but did not want to invite him only. Mr. Solzhenitsyn has become controversial among some Soviet émigrés and Americans as a result of his outspokenness and political views.

Among the others invited to the luncheon were Pyotr Grigorenko, former Red Army major general; Pavel Litvinov, who led a Red

Square demonstration against the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968; Valery Chalidze, an early associate of physicist Andrei Sakharov in human rights activities; Andrei Sinitsyn, a poet and philosopher; and Mark Azbel, a former "refusenik" who lives in Israel.

Student Is Freed in Italy

The Associated Press

REGGIO CALABRIA, Italy — Kidnappers released Tuesday Giovanni Gullace, 24, a university student, after nine months of captivity in southern Italy. The police said that Mr. Gullace's family paid a first ransom installment of 300 million lire (\$240,000).

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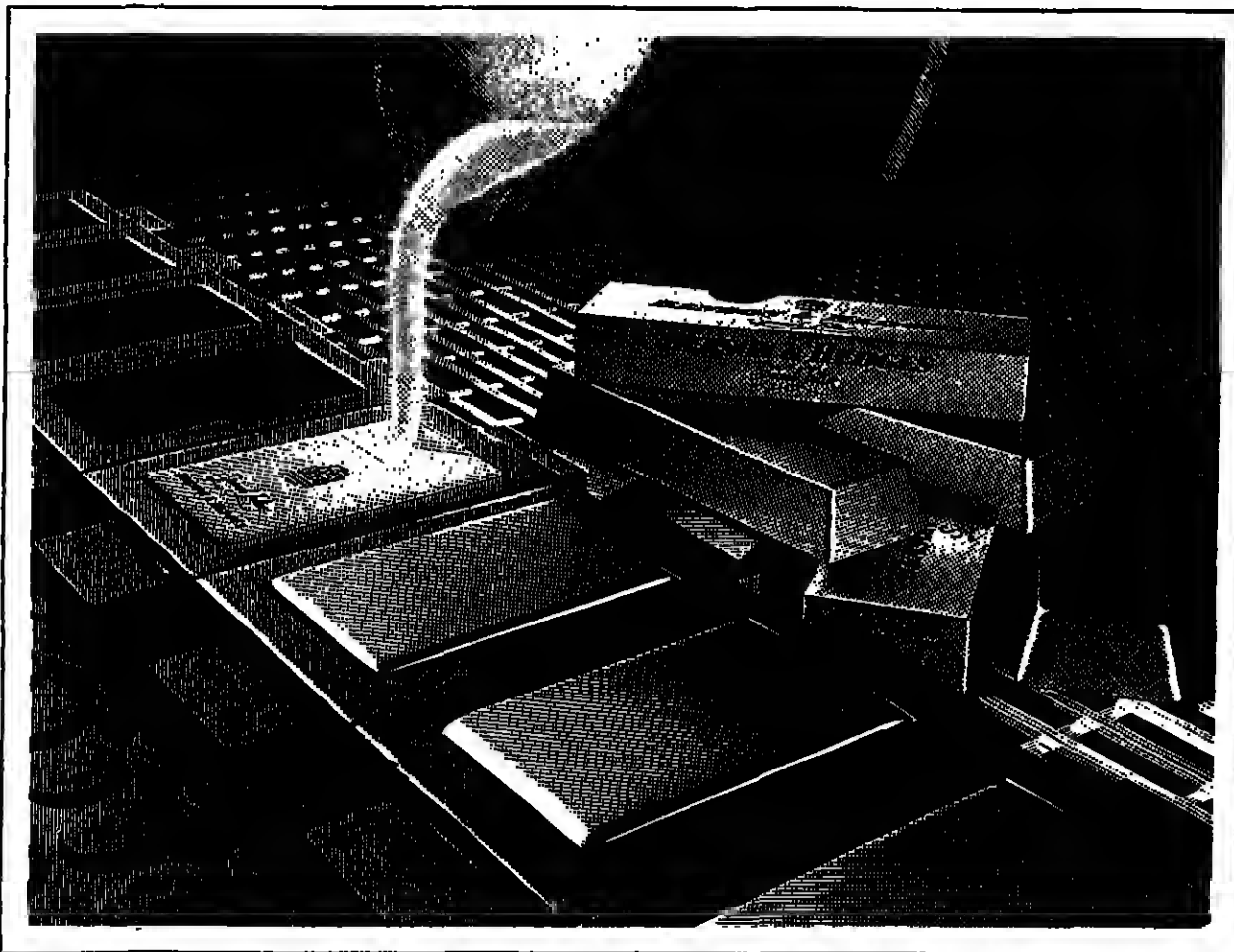
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Iran and Iraq Report Fierce New Fighting

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — Iran and Iraq said Tuesday that their forces were locked in fierce combat around Iran's occupied port city of Khorramshahr.

A communiqué from the Iraqi high command said the advancing Iranians were forced to retreat and flee after "nightlong battles with all kinds of weapons" in the vicinity of Khorramshahr in Iran's southwestern oil province of Khuzistan.

Iran's joint chiefs of staff said in a communiqué broadcast by Tehran radio that Iranian forces wiped out an infantry and an armored Iraqi brigade and tightened the siege of Khorramshahr on the 12th day of a general offensive to recover Khuzistan.

The rival claims could not be independently verified in the Khuzistan war theater which 379 miles (641 kilometers) southwest of Tehran and 288 miles southeast of the Iraqi capital of Baghdad.

Iran and Iraq ban foreign correspondents from regular coverage on the war front that stretches from Iran's western highlands in the foothills of the Zagros mountains south to Khuzistan.

The Tehran communiqué said Iranian forces were closing in on Khorramshahr's western, overrunning enemy earthworks, overrunning enemy outposts after destroying the Iraqi Army's 10th Armored Brigade and 90th Infantry Brigade.

The Baghdad communiqué said the Iranians pulled back, leaving behind 4,575 troops killed and 68 tanks wrecked in the Khorramshahr area midway on the Shatt-al-Arab waterway, Iraq's only sea outlet to the Gulf.

Iran said the liberation of Khorramshahr from nearly 19 months of Iraqi occupation was the goal of its offensive that was launched across the Karun River April 30.

Iraq has since pulled its forces back from almost all of the territory they conquered in Khuzistan since they charged across the border Sept. 22, 1980. Iraqi statements described the withdrawal as a "tactical regrouping" for a showdown in Khorramshahr, but observers in Beirut interpreted the retreat as a major Iraqi defeat.

Neither nation reported any action in Iran's western highlands, which Iraqi forces overran in the early weeks of the conflict.

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Racing the Engineers

What is wrong with START — President Reagan's bid to negotiate strategic arms reductions, instead of only limitations — is the assumption that technology will wait for every administration to take a new approach. What is dramatically right about the offer, however, is the recognition at last that the Soviet Union and the United States share an "overriding interest" in restraining the race. Finally divorcing this negotiation from other issues, Reagan wants to get on with it. His proposals deserve serious response.

The response of some Democrats misses the mark. Former Secretary of State Muskie says a one-third reduction in warheads will strike Moscow as one-sided and may even mask "a secret agenda for sidetracking disarmament." Senator Kennedy notes that America would leave itself free to build the MX, the B-1 and other new weapons.

For many strategists, to be sure, arms control is a cynical exercise. Reagan indulged them for too long, and by appearing now to react to restless Western publics he leaves doubt about their influence. But he did not say, "Take it or leave it." Let Moscow define its interests as the bargaining resumes.

Given the views pressed upon him, the president made a commendable initial choice. He decided to simplify the first stages of negotiation by concentrating on the number of missile launchers and warheads instead of their "throw-weights" and "units of destruction," as many hawks preferred. Counting warheads will be hard enough.

Even demanding equal numbers may be excessive. Stable arms control requires rough

parity in power, not precise equality of forces. What drives the arms race is not that 72 percent of Soviet warheads are based on land against only 22 percent of America's, but that the president doubts American land missiles could survive a first blow. He thus asks for severe cuts in Soviet land forces and would put half of all nuclear weapons in submarines. His valid theory is that the less vulnerable the missiles of both sides, the smaller the temptation to launch them fast in a crisis.

Behind that theory lies a more essential question that needs posing in negotiation: Will both superpowers settle for weapons that cannot be destroyed in a first strike and serve only to threaten intolerable retaliation? If so, the bargain will depend as much on the quality as the quantity of weapons. If not, no numerical balance will be good enough.

This basic question has been around for 15 years, and technology so far has outrun the answers of diplomacy. Despite agreed limits on the number of launchers, they are being packed with warheads and constantly improved in power and accuracy. Reagan proposes to build new land and sea weapons that would destabilize deterrence as much as the most worrisome Soviet missiles. If the talks drag on, diplomacy will lose again.

The Soviets will not be outspent or frightened into reductions, as Reagan once thought. As his conciliatory tone now acknowledges, they have to be dealt with. If he means to stop the race, he needs not only to negotiate, but to negotiate fast enough to overtake the engineers.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

On Chemical Weapons

Those for and against the Reagan administration's plan to begin producing chemical weapons after a 13-year moratorium agree that the Soviet Union has an impressive CW capability (although it may not have more weapons than the United States). They agree that Soviet defensive abilities — protective gear, decontamination equipment, combat training — are superior to America's. They agree that U.S. policy should continue to renounce first use of these weapons. And they agree that the goal should be a complete and verifiable ban on the production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons.

Most of them also agree that without a complete chemical warfare ban, the Western alliance needs some chemical offensive capability to deter a Soviet chemical attack. This is not because of the theoretical magic often ascribed by military analysts to the ability to "retaliate in kind." Nothing is to be gained from responding in kind to any particular type of attack if you have a more effective weapon. And because modern protective gear makes a soldier invulnerable to chemical attack, practically anything is more effective than a chemical weapon against protected troops.

Rather, the need for some U.S. chemical weapons arises precisely because of this

unique characteristic: Chemical weapons' sole use (other than to kill unprotected civilians) is to force the enemy to don his protective gear. This slows him down, impedes communication and makes all phases of fighting as difficult for him as for you.

This is where proponents and opponents of the proposed new weapons split. Opponents point out that the existing CW stockpile is perfectly adequate to accomplish this limited military role. The United States and its allies need only fire occasional chemical rounds in order to keep Soviet attackers operating in their protective gear. Supporters of the new weapons quibble about the age and amount of existing chemical weapons, but they do not refute this crucial practical argument.

But the administration says it "cannot overstate" its conviction that the United States needs the new binary chemical weapons as "a prod to get the Soviets to negotiate seriously" — a multibillion-dollar bargaining chip. Yet the chemical arms control talks stalled because they raise the most difficult problems of verification and compliance. New weapons are hardly likely to scare the Soviets into more acceptable positions. The binary program should be voted down.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Letters

A Knowing Way

Perhaps, as of now, the Arabic language, and Arabic history, philosophy and poetry, should be taught in Israeli schools. As well as Hebrew in Egyptian schools. One does not learn a language, study its culture and retain prejudices against a people at the same time. For the Israelis, is not a Masada complex to be circumvented at times? For spiritual survival, the essence is a deep desire in know.

Paris. JUDY DEL CARRIL.

By the Millions

Commendable as they are, weapons limitations do not change the illogical mode of thinking which has been our heritage. What practical steps can be taken to re-direct the interests of nations toward international tolerance and the benefits of peace-time competition?

Regardless of an arms limitation agreement or a reduction in stockpiles, suspicion would continue to poison relations between the principal powers. Military belligerence backed by massive nuclear striking capabilities would be perpetuated.

The United States and the Soviet Union should cooperate in planning an integrated, government-subsidized exchange program involving at least 20 million citizens from each country.

Visits of from six months in a year would be arranged. All citizens would be eligible for the program, with all basic costs covered by the governments.

The result of the association of large numbers of members of the

two cultures would be a lessening of suspicions and fears. While full agreement may never be reached between the two ideologies, the momentum toward reciprocal destruction would slacken.

A radical and outrageous plan? But a way to fight a radical and outrageous menace. Expenditures would be relatively modest compared to the costs of the arms race. In any event, cost should not be an issue where survival of the race is at stake.

EDMUND V. SAWYER.

Iranian Oil

Regarding U.S. government purchase of Iranian oil (HT, April 27): How short are official memories today. Does anyone really believe this will put America in good with the current government in Iran? I am certain that other sources were available on the spot market. This will hardly endear us to more conservative Arab states. Perhaps the U.S. defense fuel supply spokesman can explain it all to the ex-hostages and their families.

Jeddah. CLYDE ALLEN.

Falkland Fallout

If James Reston could make President Reagan, Gen. Galtieri and Mrs. Thatcher see that we need to forge a supranational political authority in order to assure peaceful solutions of "conflicts over territory and sovereignty all over the world," he would be doing the greatest imaginable service to world peace.

The EEC was able to arrive at its unanimous decision to impose

arms and trade sanctions on Argentina because the aim to create a supra-state political authority in Europe, at least, has at last taken root in the minds of European politicians. May the South Atlantic fight cause Mrs. Thatcher in advance European political unification instead of dragging her feet, as she has been doing since she became prime minister.

EDWARD G. MacFARLANE, Dundee, Scotland.

If Mrs. Thatcher is really concerned primarily with self-determination, why doesn't she send troops to Afghanistan?

Paris. ANN ANDREWS.

The Americans, for their peacekeeping efforts, should receive oil, as they like to spread oil on troubled waters. The Russians should get the fishing rights as they enjoy fishing in troubled waters. The British should go home because they know that Britain is best.

MICHAEL M. WHITE.

Anglo-Saxons

Regarding "Official Terror Is the Latin Custom" (HT, March 23): Charles Maechling writes that "the trust of military culture in the former Spanish colonies is almost inconceivable by Anglo-Saxon standards." Has Mr. Maechling never heard of Oliver Cromwell, the devout Anglo-Saxon puritan, and his Anglo-Saxon successors who were responsible for torturing and massacring thousands of Irish Catholics?

NANCY L. PELLETREAU.

Bombay.

Five Months: Poles Are Losing Patience

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — On May 1 and May 3, Poles proved that the military regime installed five months ago this week has solved nothing. The generals must now understand that they have nothing but force to offer as a solution to the problems the Poles face in the 1980s.

The demonstrations on the two days this month indicated that the gap separating the people and the government has never been as deep since the end of World War II.

Both dates have sedition significance. May 1, as Labor Day, was first celebrated in Warsaw in 1889 when Poland no longer existed and had been divided among its neighbors. May Day in Poland thus connotes ideals of social justice, liberty and independence.

May 3, the Day of Democracy, is the anniversary of the 1791 vote by the Polish Parliament of Europe's first liberal constitution. Since the constitutional monarchy survived only a few years before being swallowed by Poland's hungry neighbors, May 3 observances are also closely linked to the ideals of democracy, liberty and independence.

Nothing the police could do prevented Poles from demonstrating in the name of those ideals. The two days enter history and will effect the future of Poland, and not only of Poland.

That the Poles reject the military regime has been evident since dawn on Dec. 13, when Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski proclaimed martial law. Strikes throughout the country, the massacre in Silesia, spontaneous demonstrations in Warsaw, Gdansk and Poznan, the sudden appearance of hundreds of clandestine publications and of the Solidarity weekly and of the

Solidarity radio broadcasts, a boycott of the junta by the elite of the nation, the public denunciation of "collaborators," the creation of an illegal "provisional commission" to coordinate independent union movements — all this has been constant proof of resistance.

If there was any doubt about how many Poles refused last Dec. 13 to allow the story of Solidarity to come to an end, the virtual unanimity of the nation is now known. Despite martial law, 50,000 took to the streets of Warsaw on May 1, and 25,000 on May 3; and tens of thousands in other cities, particularly Gdansk, where a crowd marched to the home of Lech Walesa to salute his wife, chanting "Wypusc Lecha — Samknac Wojciecha" ("Liberate Walesa — Lock Up Jaruzelski").

Other internees have not been forgotten. From Dec. 13 to May 1, more than 500 persons were sentenced for opposition to the military regime to a total of about 2,000 years in prison. After moving the population to demonstrate on May 1 and 3, Solidarity — which officially does not exist and whose leaders are interned — has urged observance of a minute of silence for the victims of repression on May 13, after five months of the military regime.

The government's decision to free 1,000 internees and suspend the curfew imposed on Dec. 13 was too small a gesture, particularly since the purpose was to send a distress signal in the West, whose sanctions, although timid, are affecting the Polish economy.

A secondary purpose was to make known

that the regime was at last in full control. But this is Socialist surrealism. There is only one way to avoid a national confrontation, and that is through a dialogue.

As one of the advisers of Solidarity, Jacek Kuron, wrote recently in a document smuggled out of captivity: "The only choice is between compromise and catastrophe." If the regime sincerely wants to arrive at some sort of compromise, there is a partner with which a compromise can be reached — Solidarity.

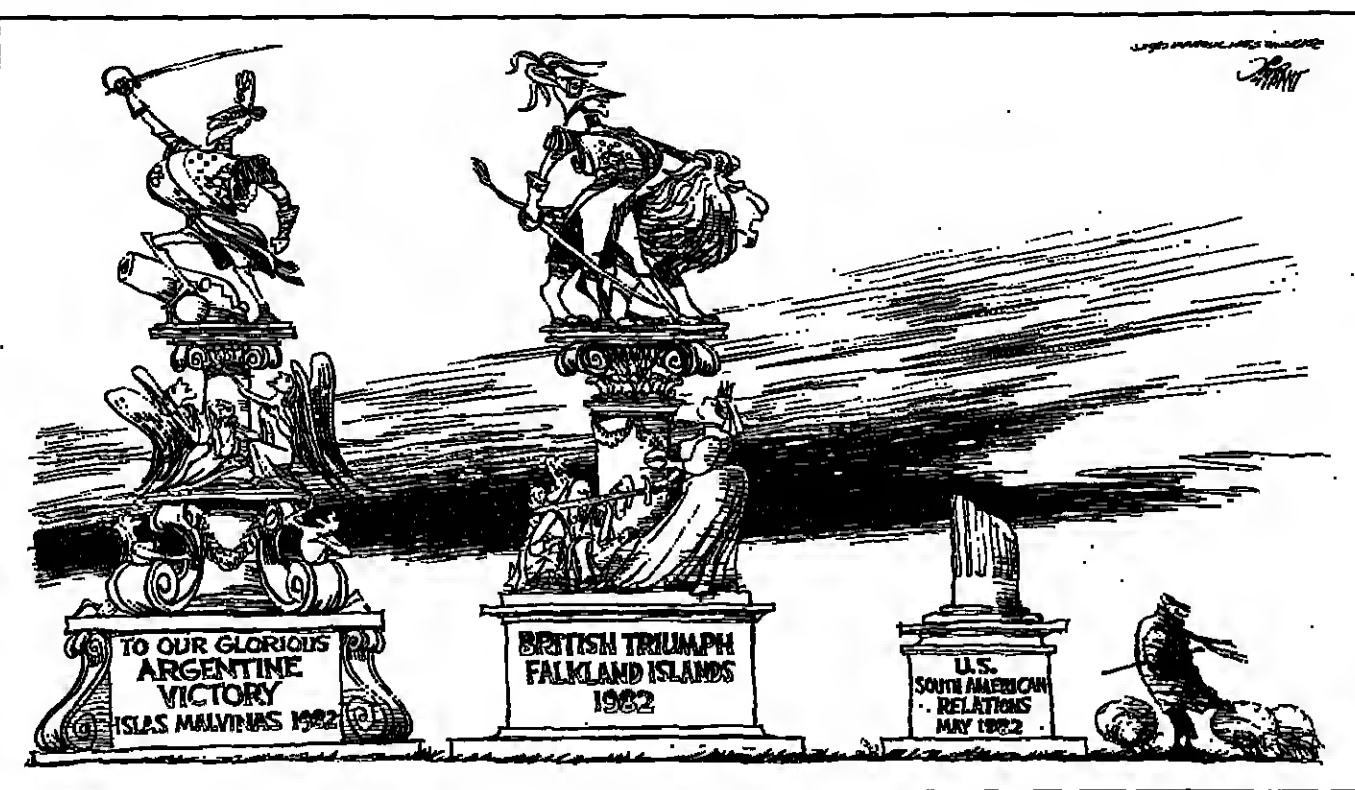
The need is even more obvious today than before the demonstrations. The wall of fear suddenly erected last Dec. 13 has now been breached. If nothing changes there will be a confrontation. And in Poland as elsewhere, that sort of thing is easier to start than to stop.

This may be a good time to recall that when Solidarity was a force, not a drop of blood was spilled in political disputes.

Western governments may soon learn that the psychological repercussions of the recent demonstrations are international, and that it was wishful thinking to imagine that "normalization through force" could quickly — or ever — lead to "business as usual." On the contrary, the military coup has destabilized Central Europe and created a new source of danger for Poland and the rest of the continent.

No one in Poland wants to play with fire, but the junta and its backers in Moscow, who had counted on a certain amount of resignation from the Poles, should now see the writing on the wall. They thought time was on their side; they would do well to think again.

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'The United States Has Alienated Itself ...'

By Juan R. Ferreira

WASHINGTON — A month ago, Argentina was regarded as one of the United States' closest allies in the hemisphere. For its support of the military regime in Buenos Aires, the Reagan administration was under severe criticism from the democratic community in Latin America.

Whatever the outcome of the crisis in the South Atlantic, U.S. relations with Argentina will have deteriorated — and U.S. policy will continue to be strongly criticized by Latin Americans.

To support Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas does not imply acceptance of the Argentine military regime or agreement with the use of force to settle international controversies. Late last month, democratic opposition leaders of the southern cone of the hemisphere (including this writer), all of them known for their com-

mitments against dictatorship, signed a statement supporting Argentina's claim to the islands.

In Buenos Aires' Plaza de Mayo the other day, General Galtieri's appearance on the ceremonial balcony was received with chants of "Malvinas sí, dictadura no."

The world has come to perceive U.S. foreign policy as supportive of military dictators. But the assumption that military governments are stable and friendly to Washington has proved wrong.

The United States found itself isolated in the Organization of American States even after the issue was presented as Washington siding with a democracy rather than a dictatorship.

But what credibility does Washington now have in criticizing Argentina for being a dictatorship?

In 1980, Argentina plotted a coup in Bolivia, and it has been encouraged by Washington to intervene in the internal affairs of sovereign Central American nations. Yet when the action in question is against the British, Washington calls it aggression. Do Latin Americans have second-class rights?

The fact that Secretary of State Alexander Haig headed the shuttle diplomacy efforts reveals little understanding of Latin American politics. His presence meant Washington was convinced its proposals would be accepted by Argentina. Had there been doubt, someone else would have carried out negotiations on Haig's behalf.

The same lack of understanding was clear in the failure to foresee that the other Latin American nations would support Argentina's

position under the nonaggression provisions of the Rio Treaty.

The consequences of these misperceptions are clear: The United States has alienated itself from all forces — both government and opposition — in the hemisphere. It has lost leverage in the Organization of American States. Its relations with Argentina, which it had chosen to play a key role in Central America, have deteriorated. And its options for demanding application of the Rio Treaty in future Central American conflicts have been restricted.

Policies that promote democracy are always to be recommended. It is evident that a legitimate popular government in Argentina would have made it more difficult for the British to avoid a negotiated settlement. A popular government also would have been a more reliable partner for the United States, even if it had refused to do the dirty work Galtieri was expected to do in Central America.

If Washington had not encouraged Argentine involvement in the internal affairs of other Latin American nations, and if the Reagan administration had not supported other military dictatorships, as in Chile and Uruguay, Secretary Haig might have been more credible as a mediator. If he had not led the diplomatic negotiations, he would be of more use now as the conflict escalates.

If he had understood that anti-colonialism and love for freedom and independence are inseparable issues for the peoples of Latin America, Haig might have been more committed to the Monroe Doctrine, more ready to defend "America against extra-continental powers." If the United States had not been so wrong, the prospects for a peaceful solution would have been much stronger.

Latin Americans want peace, democracy and independence. We resent it when the British occupy Latin American territories, when the United States intervenes to support repressive regimes, and when generals like Galtieri rule their countries by use of force, repression and murder.

We do not hesitate to support Argentina's — not Galtieri's — quest for internationally recognized sovereignty over the Malvinas. And we do not hesitate to support the Argentine people in their struggle to gain full sovereign rights over their own destiny.

The writer, president of the democratic opposition coalition in Uruguay, is Washington director for the Quito-based Latin American Human Rights Association.

Mobutu, Dictator And Ally

By Madeleine G. Kalb

WASHINGTON — Mobutu Sese Seko came to power with the help of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency in 1960 when the Eisenhower administration promoted a military coup to stop the country, then called the Congo, from slipping into the Soviet orbit. He has been president since 1965, and his political longevity represents one of Washington's most notable Cold War successes.

That very success raises a question that is particularly significant since the collapse of the shah's regime in Iran and the Somoza regime in Nicaragua: How should the United States deal with pro-American, anti-Soviet dictators in the Third World?

After being treated as a pariah by the Carter administration because of human rights violations, Mobutu had a red-carpet welcome in December from the Reagan administration, which values his strong anti-communist stand and his country's strategic resources. Zaire is the world's principal exporter of industrial diamonds, and supplies between 60 and 70 percent of the world's cobalt.

U.S. officials have few illusions about Mobutu. They know that he runs a one-party dictatorship, and that he and his friends are extraordinarily rich — his personal fortune is estimated at more than \$3 billion — while Zaire is on the verge of bankruptcy. They realize that thousands of children die each year of malnutrition in what should be one of the richest countries in Africa, and that real wages have fallen dramatically since independence and now stand at 10 percent of the 1960 level.

They realize that this deterioration is due primarily to the corruption that is an essential part of Mobutu's system of government. They acknowledge that he keeps the peace by dipping into the government's coffers to pay off not only his supporters but potential rivals and troublemakers as well.

This corruption extends to every corner of life. Army officers pocket the pay of their soldiers, who in turn pocket money from the people. Nothing can be accomplished without bribery. The court system is a farce. The only efficient government branch is the secret police, which deals with troublemakers who cannot be bought off. Political opponents are jailed, exiled or kept under house arrest.

U.S. officials are now a reluctant Congress to provide increased military and economic aid to Zaire, even though they know much of it will be wasted.

Mobutu's diplomatic and economic response to Reagan's overtures has been disappointing. Zaire has voted "against" the United States at the United Nations. After a temporary improvement in 1981, it has stopped paying the interest on its debts to Western banks. That financial plight has not affected Mobutu's luxurious way of life. He recently vacationed in Orlando, Fla., with an entourage of 130, and chartered a Concorde for his return trip.

Mobutu's defenders in the U.S. government have always claimed that he is the only man who can hold the huge country together, and that the alternatives would be worse: another corrupt general, or a leftist regime that would be anti-American and possibly even more oppressive. But knowledgeable Zaire-watchers in Washington are now suggesting that this argument is no longer valid. They feel that he has reached a point of no return, that his corruption has gone so far that he can no longer govern effectively. And, for the first time, he has a serious challenger who is highly respected in the West.

Nguzu Karl-Bond, Mobutu's former foreign minister, has won a reputation for honesty and integrity. He has been a vocal critic of Zaire's successive negotiations with the International Monetary Fund in 1980. Although he does not have a traditional political base, he has many supporters among Zaire's young, Western-trained elite who favor reform.

Nguzu, an exile in Europe, has called on Mobutu to restore democratic institutions in Zaire and has urged Washington to end its support for Mobutu, warning of the possibility of another Iran. Testifying in September, he won a sympathetic hearing on Capitol Hill, although not at the White House.

The United States should not simply abandon Mobutu, as some of the more extreme critics have suggested, but neither should it continue to pour money into a deteriorating dictatorship. It should make clear to Mobutu that if he refuses to end the abuses and move toward a broadly based government, it will begin to work actively for formation of a new government that would not only protect U.S. strategic and economic interests but also relieve the misery of the Zairian people, thus safeguarding American interests in the long run.

The writer is preparing "The Congo Cables: The Cold War in Africa from Eisenhower to Kennedy." She contributed this column to The New York Times.

May 12: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Mother-in-Law Talk

NEW YORK — "Frank Gould would be the running of this household. Our family trouble is too much mother-in-law. I'm tired of it." In these words Mr. Frank Jay Gould, the youngest son of the late Jay Gould, answered accusations of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Edward Kelly, concerning alleged dissensions between Mr. Gould and his wife. "I dislike to go into an unpleasant family squabble," he said, "but Mrs. Kelly has insisted for the last four years on picturing me in such an unpleasant light that I am going to deny emphatically that there is any friction between Mrs. Gould and myself other than the artificial one caused by too much mother-in-law talk. The talk of a divorce is ridiculous."

1932: A Killer Dirigible

SAN DIEGO — The elements laid their relentless grasp on the Akron as it was trying to land at Camp Kearney, and 20,000 persons saw the world's greatest airship tossed like a toy balloon and two of its crew dashed to death. Despite the efforts of hundreds of sailors and civilians, the silvery giant was torn from the ground crew three times, finally rising to 1,000 feet with one of its men dangling from a rope. The horrified throng for three hours watched him as he fought against waning strength and vertigo, until those aboard the dirigible succeeded in hauling him to safety. The third time the Akron broke from its moorings it carried three sailors dangling from it. Two were dashed to their death.

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Japan Calls For Panel on Environment

U.S. Reserved on Plan At Nairobi Conference

The Associated Press
NAIROBI—Japan has proposed the formation of a commission of statesmen and scientists to set priorities for conserving the world environment in the 21st century.

The idea, put to a worldwide United Nations conference on the environment here Monday, got a lukewarm reception from the United States, the biggest single contributor of funds to UN environmental programs.

Japan also proposed the launching of a "decade for the environment." Sumitomo Hara, director general of Japan's environmental agency, suggested that within that decade a year be designated as "international year for the environment," during which there would be extensive public information campaigns.

Japan reportedly has agreed to pay half the costs of setting up a proposed commission, which has the backing of the United Nations and a number of European countries.

"The task of this special commission would be to explore the ideal global environment for the 21st century and to formulate strategies to attain it," Mr. Hara said in his address to delegates from about 140 countries gathered here to evaluate the past decade's struggle to preserve the environment.

U.S. Reservations
 Some delegates said the group proposed by Japan would be similar to the so-called Brundt Commission. That body, chaired by former U.S. Secretary of State Willy Brandt and including former British Prime Minister Edward Heath, called in 1980 for a more equitable distribution of the world's wealth.

Amne M. Gorsuch, chief U.S. delegate and administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, said the United States would have reservations and questions about the Japanese proposal, such as how much it would cost, who would pay for it and who would serve.

"We would always support any well-meant proposal for addressing international environmental concerns," Mrs. Gorsuch told reporters. "We also feel that in these days of scarce resources we have to focus dollars on results."

Mrs. Gorsuch said the United States is concerned that the "commission of wise men" as some delegates called it, would be a costly duplication of efforts already being made by the United Nations Environment Program.

Maurice Strong, a Canadian who was secretary-general of the Stockholm conference and the UN program's first executive director, told reporters he also favored formation of the commission.

The UN Environment Program organized the Nairobi meeting, which ends next Tuesday, to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the world's first major gathering on the environment, the 1972 Stockholm conference. The UN program was an outgrowth of that meeting.



Peter Weiss

Peter Weiss, 65, A Playwright, Is Dead in Sweden

United Press International
FRANKFURT—Peter Weiss, 65, the playwright, died Monday in Stockholm, the Subkamp publishing house announced Tuesday.

The German-born playwright achieved fame with his "The Persecution and Murder of Jean Paul Marat," "The Investigation," a play about the Auschwitz war crimes trial, "Vietnam Discourse," a condemnation of the American role in Vietnam and "Trotzky in Exile."

Mr. Weiss, whose father converted from Judaism to Christianity, left Germany in 1934, one year after the Nazis came to power, and went to Sweden in 1939 after living in Czechoslovakia and Switzerland. He painted and made documentary and experimental films before he devoted himself mainly to writing in 1948.

He was not well known until his play about the French revolutionist Marat had its premiere April 29, 1964, in West Berlin's Schiller Theater. Mr. Weiss, who wrote in German, became a Swedish citizen in 1945.

Stojan Matkovic
BELOGRADE (UPI)—Stojan Matkovic, 57, Yugoslav minister for energy and industry for the past four years, died Monday, the government announced Tuesday.



Portuguese gathered outside a streetcar depot in Lisbon Tuesday morning shortly after the start of a general strike. The banner tied to the depot's fence reads: 'Streetcars on Strike.'

1 Killed, 3 Hurt in Clashes During Portuguese Strike

LISBON—One man died and three were injured Tuesday when bus drivers defying a Communist-led general strike called to take their vehicles through protesting crowds, the Portuguese state radio said.

The clashes cast a shadow over preparations for a visit by Pope John Paul II, who will arrive in Portugal Wednesday to visit the holy shrine at Fatima.

Violence flared at bus depots in Lisbon when drivers ignored the strike call and turned up to work as normal. The state radio said that a man was run over and killed by a bus and that three were injured, including a policeman.

The strike, the second in three months, was called by the Communist-led CGTP-Intersindical labor confederation to protest police repression and to demand the resignation of the government. Two workers in Oporto died during clashes on May 1.

The worst incidents Tuesday affected the country's transport system. An explosion destroyed four buses at a private garage in Oporto, and railroad authorities said that tracks had been sabotaged.

Cabinet Secretary Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa said that various acts of sabotage had been reported. He said they were "more sophisticated" than those during the general strike on Feb. 12. He said that barricades had been set

up outside some factories, illegal roadblocks erected and attempts made to cut off water and electricity supplies.

But he added that fewer people had obeyed the strike call than in February.

The CGTP, however, called Tuesday's strike a major victory. But the Socialist-led UGT federation, which refused to join, called it a failure. It said that walkout on the eve of the pope's visit was an attempt by the CGTP to hurt the Roman Catholic Church and an insult to the religious feelings of the Portuguese. "There is no strike atmosphere, only sabotage, aggression and illegality," a UGT spokesman said.

U.S. to Forgo Bids, Sell Buildings To Reagan Campaign Aide's Firm

By Howie Kurtz
 Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON—Federal housing officials have arranged to sell seven housing projects, without competitive bidding, to a company that includes Edward L. Weidenfeld, the lawyer for President Reagan's campaign committee, and Mr. Weidenfeld's wife, Sheila, who was press secretary to former first lady Betty Ford.

In an unusual move, top officials of the Department of Housing and Urban Development agreed to bypass the standard procedure of putting the government-owned apartment buildings up for bidding at a public auction.

The \$11-million package transaction was approved by Philip D. Winn, who until recently was the assistant housing secretary in charge of such HUD properties. The idea was proposed to him by Sheila Rabb Weidenfeld, who had served on a Reagan transition advisory group dealing with housing and historic preservation. Other HUD officials have tentatively approved the sale.

Mrs. Weidenfeld owns 20 percent of the stock in First American Housing Preservation Corp., which she helped form last fall to acquire these HUD-owned properties. Edward Weidenfeld, who still handles unresolved legal matters for the Reagan-Bush Committee, is a director of the company and has represented the firm as an attorney in the negotiations.

Potential Benefits
 Federal records show that the sale, which comprises seven properties in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, includes these financial benefits for the company: a below-market mortgage rate of 11.5 percent, a potential profit that HUD estimates at more than \$1 million, tax breaks that can both be used by the partners and sold to outside investors for more profits, a separate fee for managing the buildings, and a sales price nearly \$600,000 less than HUD officials estimate the buildings might bring on the open market.

In addition, HUD will lend most of the firm's \$4-million down payment back to the company at just 2.5-percent interest and will allow the firm to convert two of the buildings to condominiums.

HUD officials and the partners in First American Housing say there is nothing improper about the sale. They say HUD has a poor record in managing such properties and that by selling the buildings as a package, the department is unloading rundown properties along with the more desirable apartments.

"I think it's a pretty straight deal," Sheila Weidenfeld said. "I'm not in a position to do anyone a favor or have a favor given to me. I can understand why people would raise eyebrows... [but] I was just a catalyst for an idea."

Mr. Winn's successor at HUD, Election Violence Left

58 Dead in Indonesia

United Press International
JAKARTA—At least 58 persons died and 204 were arrested in incidents leading up to the May 4 general elections in Indonesia, an official said.

At least 38 of those detained will be tried for criminal offenses, the nation's security chief, Admiral Sudomo, said Monday after a meeting with President Suharto. He said several others might be tried under the subversion law.

9 Die In Texas Car Crash

The Associated Press
REFUGHO, Texas—Nine persons were killed when two cars exploded after a head-on crash here, the Texas Department of Public Safety said.

acting assistant secretary Philip Abrams, said the department was "getting a price close to what we could get through the normal process."

And Sheldon S. Goldstein, a New York developer who is chairman of First American Housing, called the transaction "a super deal for the government."

Most of the buildings that HUD has sold in recent years have been bid at public auction, at the market price of 13- to 16-percent interest per year on the loans, with few exceptions, the remainder were sold without bidding to public housing authorities and nonprofit firms.

U.S., South Africa Conclude Talks On Namibia Rule

The Associated Press
GENEVA—Senior U.S. and South African envoys Tuesday concluded two days of intensive talks on reviving a Western initiative to bring self-rule to South-West Africa (Namibia), the two sides reported, offering no indication about whether they achieved progress.

"The talks," the U.S. diplomatic mission said, "have concluded as scheduled." The South African Embassy in Bern issued a similarly noncommittal statement saying that Pretoria's representatives were returning to report to their government about the discussions with Chester A. Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs.

U.S. officials in Geneva offered no immediate comment at the end of bilateral discussions, convened within a week after officials of the six African Front-line states backed the organization South-West Africa People's Organization stand rejecting the most recent Western plan for a settlement.

The so-called contact group of five Western countries—representatives of which are to confer in Paris Wednesday and Thursday—proposed that a Namibian constitutional assembly be chosen under a process of "one vote counted twice." That plan would mean half the assembly representatives would be chosen proportionally and half by constituencies. Such a procedure would tend to ensure participation by ethnic and political minorities, the Western group maintained.

New Ecevit Trial Is Set for June 3

ANKARA—Former Premier Bulent Ecevit will be tried on June 3 on a charge of having illegal contacts with the foreign press, his lawyer said Tuesday.

The charge, which could bring a minimum five-year jail sentence, arises from remarks attributed to him by the newspaper of the Norwegian Labor Party, Arbeiderbladet. Mr. Ecevit denies making the remarks, his lawyers added.

He is accused of breaking a military decree barring former politicians from making public statements. Mr. Ecevit, who has been detained since April 10, is already on trial for writing an article in the West German magazine Der Spiegel and giving an interview to Dutch television. That case has been adjourned until June 4.

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Thai Editor Not Deterred by Father's Murder

Regional Newspaper Seeks to Expose Official Corruption, Organized Crime

By Colin Campbell
 New York Times Service

YALA, Thailand—The 36-year-old woman who has edited this provincial capital's only daily newspaper for the last three years still prints articles about robberies, killings, bombings, kidnappings, official corruption and extortion by gangsters in southern Thailand.

"I am not afraid," the editor, Supat Boonthanom, said in the offices of Chao Tai, the newspaper that was founded by her father and is now published by her mother, Payom Boonthanom.

Three years ago, shortly before she graduated from the university, her father, Suwat Boonthanom, was murdered in the bustling southern Thai city of Hat Yai.

Articles on Hat Yai
 His widow and his daughter say that Mr. Suwat was killed because of his articles about Hat Yai, a well-known center of prostitution. They said Mr. Suwat's murderer, who has not been caught, was probably acting on instructions from some influential person—a common Thai expression for a leader of one of the country's criminal organizations, which are considered especially influential in the south.

Supat and Payom Boonthanom also say that those responsible for the murder might be known to Thai authorities. Even the government in Bangkok, 750 miles (1,200 kilometers) away, has acknowledged that southern police often work with criminals. The two women say they have no hope that the case will ever be solved.

Chao Tai has a circulation of 8,000. It is published five days a week and distributed, usually by taxi, to seven other southern provinces. It costs about 10 cents and is entirely devoted to what its editor calls regional news.

Miss Supat brought out a stack of photographs that were taken to accompany a recent article. The photographs showed two men killed in a bombing in a Yala restaurant on April 4. Thirteen others were injured.

The blast, she said, had apparently stemmed from the activities of Aha Banglang, a leader of the Barisan Revolusi Nasional, a Moslem separatist group. Several months ago, the police accused

Mr. Aha of robbing and murdering a Japanese communications specialist who had come to Yala from Bangkok on business.

Such acts by rebels against foreigners and non-Moslems have hurt tourism, Miss Supat said, and hence Mr. Aha was tracked down by the authorities and killed in the jungle between Yala and Bedong.

Miss Supat said that among separatist groups, the Barisan Revolusi Nasional had been the most active lately and that a "better-known" separatist group, the Patani United Liberation Organization, active since 1975 and reportedly backed by Libya, seemed to have quieted down.

Concerning the Thai-based Communist Party of Malaysia, whose ethnic Chinese guerrillas have for years collected taxes from rubber growers, businessmen and smugglers, particularly around the mainly Chinese city of Bedong, she said all is quiet.

Flow of Refugees From Indochina Remains Heavy

United Press International

GENEVA—Thousands of Indochinese refugees fled Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos last month, a spokesman for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees said Tuesday.

In April, 4,514 Vietnamese survived sea crossings to other Southeast Asian countries. The UN spokesman said 5,401 "boat people" were resettled during the same month, leaving about 40,000 in camps together with about 160,000 other refugees.

The other refugees are mostly of Laotian or Cambodian origin. About 2,000 of them were resettled last month, but 533 others arrived at camps mainly in Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines.

Meanwhile, the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration said Tuesday that it had resettled almost 700,000 Indochinese refugees in the past eight years. The largest number, 477,000, went to the United States, followed by France with 82,050, Canada with 60,500, and West Germany with 21,100.

The region's main source of trouble, according to Miss Supat, at least in the larger towns and provincial capitals, has been a pattern of organized crime and official corruption.

Well-armed urban crime syndicates, such as the mountain insurgents who are often in league with them, have increasingly resorted to violence. Their profits come partly from extortion and partly from their own enterprises, such as smuggling.

An increasing trade has been reported in chemicals used to refine opium into heroin. Moreover, established centers of prostitution that cater to visitors from Malaysia are thriving.

Articles in Miss Supat's paper on such matters—and of policemen who apprehend smugglers and then apparently let them go—have resulted in complaints from the police, a recent summons to the local army base and many letters from readers with similar tales. Chao Tai publishes the letters.

A total of 200 people, including army and police officers and the governor of Yala province, attend-

ed Chao Tai's 15th birthday party April 1.

Miss Supat said she supported Lt. Gen. Harn Leenanond, commander of the Thai Army in the south, who has promised to rid the area of Communist and Moslem guerrillas and to show more sympathy for the people's grievances.

Athens Curb Industry, Traffic to Cut Pollution

The Associated Press

ATHENS—Traffic in Athens was cut by half and industrial output by one-third as government emergency measures went into effect Tuesday against a dense brown pollution cloud hanging over the city.

Environment Minister Antony Triantis said that the special restrictions, last applied in February, were necessary because atmospheric pollution in the capital was approaching the danger limit. The emergency measures will also be enforced Wednesday. Pollution levels soared during the weekend because of a heat wave in windless conditions.

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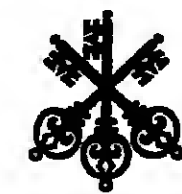
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(Continued on Page 5)

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International Herald Tribune

Treasury and Congress Get Ready To Act Out the Debt-Ceiling Ritual

By Edward Cowan

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — "Dear Mr. Chairman," the letters will begin. Signed by Donald T. Regan, the secretary of the Treasury, they will be the opening of the House Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee's annual budget hearings for the third time this year — must again raise the ceiling on the national debt, or the United States will be unable to pay its bills.

And yet, a new round of a dialogue between the Treasury and Congress that goes back to 1946, when Congress imposed a "permanent" ceiling on the government's debt of \$109 billion. The ceiling now is \$108 billion, and the debt, which rises from day to day, exceeds \$1 trillion.

The Treasury may send the letters within a few days. Or it may hold off until mid-June if the cash flow experts find that there is likely to be just enough cash to squeak by a June 15 without borrowing more than the limit.

Congress will raise the ceiling. It always does. But first there will be a flood of parties about the dangers of deficit financing. There will also be recommendations from other quarters about members of Congress who vote against a higher debt ceiling after voting for the spending and tax cuts that make more borrowing inevitable.

Some members will denounce the debt ceiling as meaningless and a waste of time. Others will praise it as an obstacle to fiscal responsibility. This year there may be a new step in this political dance. Before voting to raise the debt ceiling, Congress may decide first to approve a constitutional amendment requiring a balanced budget, thus providing some political insulation for members who do not like to be exposed to charges that they voted to raise the debt.

Tremendous Deficit

Politics is never far removed from this ritualized debate, although the debt ceiling has defenders and critics in both parties. With the collapse of the three-sided budget negotiations on April 22, many members see the necessity of raising the ceiling — and letting the Treasury go on paying benefits and bills — as forcing a resolution of the budget issue.

"It will be difficult for the administration to get the votes to increase the debt unless something is done to reduce these tremendous deficits," warned Sen. Harry F. Byrd Jr., an independent from Virginia.

Rep. Barber B. Conable Jr. of New York, the ranking Republican on the Ways and Means Committee, said, "I suspect we'll have a confrontation — possibly vote it."

down once or twice and put the government into impasse."

The ceiling on the debt of \$1.078 trillion, enacted last Sept. 30, was expected to give the Treasury a full year's headroom for borrowing. But the fiscal 1982 budget deficit is running higher than expected.

Without another increase, the Treasury will tell Congress, the government will be unable to raise the cash it needs to pay its bills. The Treasury estimates that the debt, assuming a higher ceiling, will stand at \$1.132 trillion when fiscal 1982 ends on Sept. 30.

If the Treasury did sell securities in excess of the legal limit, officials said, the secretary would be personally liable. Treasury officials regard this as unthinkable. To make sure the ceiling is not breached, Savings Bonds sales would be stopped.

What would happen if borrowing were stopped and the Treasury's cash balance exhausted? Members of Congress believe that the government would stop sending out checks, even monthly Social Security checks, and this belief prompts Congress to keep the money flowing.

In fact, said Bartlett A. Derrick, a career fiscal officer, the checks would go out as usual. "We couldn't stop them," he said. "We don't have any authority." Mr. Derrick explained that, when the Treasury receives disbursement orders from the 14,500 persons authorized to sign them, by law it must send out the checks. If the cash balance were exhausted, would the checks of the U.S. government bounce? "Theoretically, yes; in real life, probably not," Mr. Derrick said. "The commercial banks would

W. German Urges Investment Aids

Reuters

FRANKFURT — West German exports will expand only modestly in 1982 and will not be enough to stimulate investment, Rolf Rodenstock, president of the Federation of German Industry, said Tuesday.

Addressing a meeting of the West German electrical engineering association, Mr. Rodenstock called for better conditions for investment, including tax relief to strengthen industry's capital base, more mixed credits to finance exports to developing countries, and lower unit wage costs.

Although the pace of wage rises slowed in the last pay round, stagnating production and weak productivity mean that unit wage costs are still rising, and as long as this remains the case, conditions on the labor market will not ease, Mr. Rodenstock said.

probably pay on them and submit them to the Federal Reserve. Somebody in there would hold them."

In other words, either commercial banks or the Federal Reserve banks would give the government overdraft credit. But Mr. Bartlett added that it was always possible that some small commercial banks might refuse to cash Treasury checks until they had first collected the funds.

In the 43 times the initial 1946 debt ceiling has been revised — mostly up, occasionally down — an Treasury check has bounced, Mr. Bartlett said.

For years, the Treasury has regarded the debt ceiling as a useless nuisance that makes managing the debt essentially, refinancing more than \$300 billion of maturing securities a year — more difficult and perhaps more costly.

"From the market's standpoint, the debt limit causes nothing but harm," one government economist said.

Export Credit Dispute Roils OECD Gathering

(Continued from Page 7)

drop of economic growth and declining unemployment.

Although couched in discreet language, the OECD secretariat has been suggesting that some countries — never specifically named, but clearly Japan and West Germany — could do more to stimulate their economies.

'Locomotive' Theory

The West Germans are resisting any return to the discredited "locomotive" theory of the late 1970s. The buzzword today is "differentiation" — meaning that countries not suffering high inflation or overly large budget deficits should take the lead in refuting domestic demand.

However it is labeled, the West Germans made clear that they are having none of it, putting the emphasis on "maintaining price stability" and reducing "structural" budget deficits by limiting public expenditure on consumption.

With governments pointing a finger at each other about which is to blame for the morass and which should be doing something about it, ministers agreed in the final communiqué that they should assure "a sustainable recovery of non-inflationary economic growth and employment" but that "individual countries need to set their economic policies in accordance with the varying nature and severity of the structural and other impediments to growth faced by their economies."

They also agreed "on the need for further joint efforts to resist protectionist pressures" and said they "are determined to maintain the credibility" of the open and multilateral trading system.

By Allan Reditt

Reuters

SEOUL — A scandal has shaken South Korea's unofficial money market, knocked share prices down sharply and pushed several major companies to the brink of bankruptcy.

The run on the stock market began with news that a leading company's promissory note — used as collateral for an unofficial, or curb market, loan — had been dishonored by the banks, market sources said. Now the prosecutor general's office has arrested a former parliamentarian, Lee Chol-Hi, and his wife, Chang Yong-Ja, on charges of breaking foreign exchange control law.

Ten industrial and construction companies, many with major contracts in Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Libya, have already filed petitions with the authorities alleging that the couple was in breach of trust as private money lenders on the curb market.

The companies allege that the couple misused promissory

notes put up by the companies as collateral.

The couple is charged with conspiracy to smuggle \$400,000 to the United States. The state prosecutor is still investigating the alleged irregularities on the curb market.

The South Korean stock exchange suspended trading in Kong Yung Construction and Ilshin Steel after Kong Yung shares fell to 394 won (53 cents) from 634 and Ilshin shares to 86 won from 205, amid rumors that several companies were unable to meet their obligations under heavy borrowing on the unofficial market.

Banking sources say Kong Yung has 70 billion won (\$98 million) in loans from Mr. Lee and his wife. The Seoul district civil court has taken over management of the company and frozen all its assets and liabilities.

The unofficial market accounts for about 40 percent of the money available for lending, the sources say. The South

Korean prime rate is 13½ percent, but the return on the unofficial market is nearly twice as high, so thousands of small investors' clubs formed by housewives, workers and landlords with huge sums cannot be drawn into the official banking sector, bankers say.

They say that South Korean construction companies often need cash in the middle of their projects and that those that have exhausted their credit at banks often have no alternative to the curb market. But, the sources say, the Finance Ministry has told commercial banks to help major customers facing liquidity problems.

One banker said he did not believe that the government would let all the companies involved go under but that it may let one go bankrupt as an example. Controls on private lending imposed by President Park Chung-hee in 1972 were relaxed within a week after an outcry from the business community.

U.S. Airline Policy May Cut Competition, Some Claim

(Continued from Page 7)

Maurer, vice chairman of Delta Air Lines, said, "There is a lot more flexibility of being able to marshal assets and put them where you have the best opportunity to make a profit."

One of the most serious arguments raised against deregulation has involved safety.

J.J. O'Donnell, president of the Air Line Pilots Association, said that as some carriers, particularly the new "upstarts," struggle to keep their costs down, they will inevitably "shave the corner on maintenance."

Frederick C. Thayer, an associate professor of public administration at the University of Pitts-

burgh, said many of the new airlines, interested in saving money and lacking the means to service their own planes, are forced to rely on other airlines to do the work for them. "You may be having people doing maintenance who are not intimately familiar with the procedures of all the companies they serve," he said.

Mr. Thayer also insisted that those who put through deregulation were operating on the false premise that the further prices were lowered, the more seats would be filled.

Instead, with the new carriers and extra capacity left over from the days of rapid expansion, there are more seats than needed.



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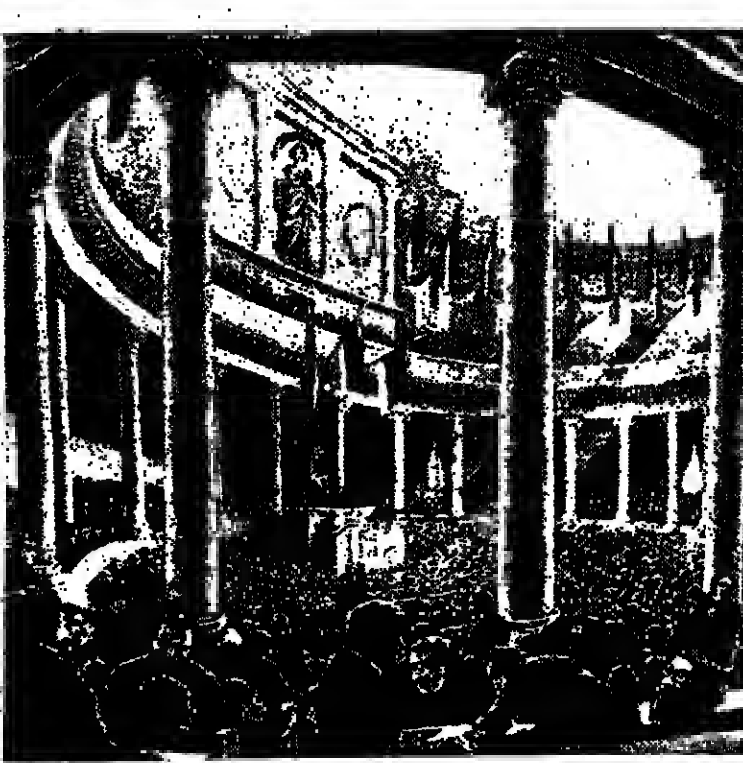
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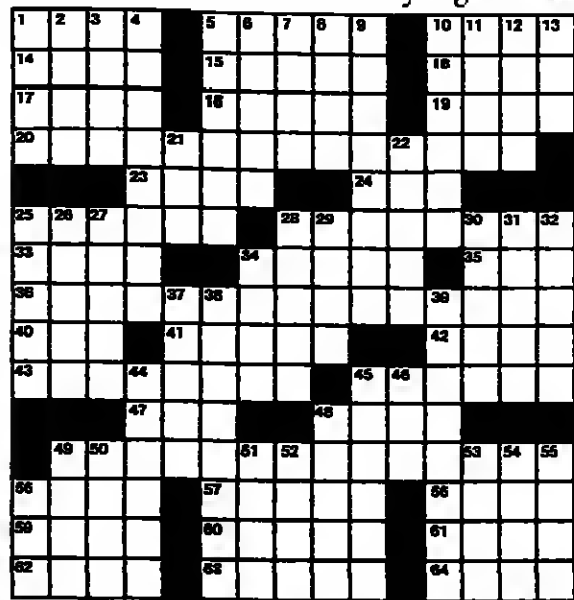
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10 "Bird" never went
14 Not taped
15 Charlie country singer
16 Turnpike component
17 Flops, as a play
18 Confine
19 Writers Levin and Wolfert
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21 Primary, e.g.
24 Ending for Manhattan
25 Descendant of Shem
28 Like the speed of light
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35 "The Sandpiper" Trevanian
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64 "Pillow" 1989 film
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39 Vagabond
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45 Bowdlerize
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48 Where Tandy
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50 Soviet sea
51 Mardi
52 Sty sound
53 Earthenware jar
54 Salesman's goal
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56 Size of paper

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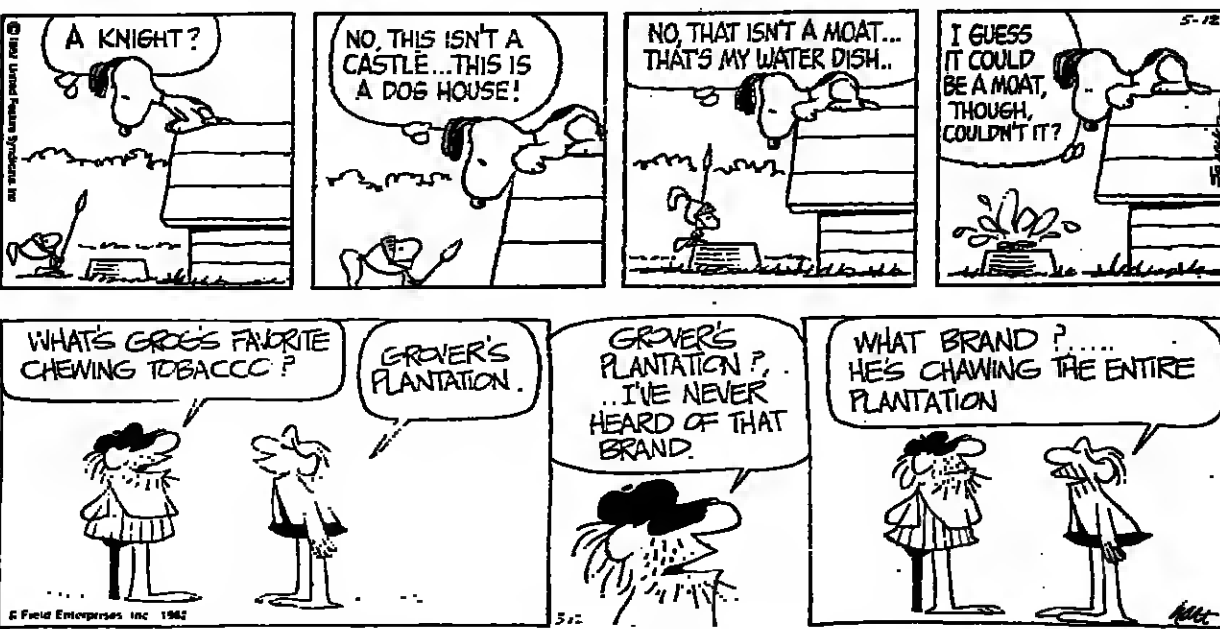
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(4) Italian Lira	SP 70.45	(4) Italian Lira	SP 70.45
(5) Dutch Guilder	SP 70.45	(5) Dutch Guilder	SP 70.45
(6) British Pound	SP 70.45	(6) British Pound	SP 70.45
(7) US Dollar	SP 70.45	(7) US Dollar	SP 70.45
(8) Japanese Yen	SP 70.45	(8) Japanese Yen	SP 70.45
(9) Australian Dollar	SP 70.45	(9) Australian Dollar	SP 70.45
(10) New Zealand Dollar	SP 70.45	(10) New Zealand Dollar	SP 70.45
(11) Canadian Dollar	SP 70.45	(11) Canadian Dollar	SP 70.45
(12) Hong Kong Dollar	SP 70.45	(12) Hong Kong Dollar	SP 70.45
(13) Singapore Dollar	SP 70.45	(13) Singapore Dollar	SP 70.45
(14) Thai Baht	SP 70.45	(14) Thai Baht	SP 70.45
(15) Philippine Peso	SP 70.45	(15) Philippine Peso	SP 70.45
(16) Indonesian Rupiah	SP 70.45	(16) Indonesian Rupiah	SP 70.45
(17) Malaysian Ringgit	SP 70.45	(17) Malaysian Ringgit	SP 70.45
(18) South African Rand	SP 70.45	(18) South African Rand	SP 70.45
(19) Botswana Pula	SP 70.45	(19) Botswana Pula	SP 70.45
(20) Lesotho Pula	SP 70.45	(20) Lesotho Pula	SP 70.45
(21) Swaziland Lilangeni	SP 70.45	(21) Swaziland Lilangeni	SP 70.45
(22) Namibia Dollar	SP 70.45	(22) Namibia Dollar	SP 70.45
(23) Zimbabwe Dollar	SP 70.45	(23) Zimbabwe Dollar	SP 70.45
(24) Mozambique Escudo	SP 70.45	(24) Mozambique Escudo	SP 70.45
(25) Malawi Kwacha	SP 70.45	(25) Malawi Kwacha	SP 70.45
(26) Botswana Pula	SP 70.45	(26) Botswana Pula	SP 70.45
(27) Lesotho Pula	SP 70.45	(27) Lesotho Pula	SP 70.45
(28) Swaziland Lilangeni	SP 70.45	(28) Swaziland Lilangeni	SP 70.45
(29) Namibia Dollar	SP 70.45	(29) Namibia Dollar	SP 70.45
(30) Zimbabwe Dollar	SP 70.45	(30) Zimbabwe Dollar	SP 70.45
(31) Mozambique Escudo	SP 70.45	(31) Mozambique Escudo	SP 70.45
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(33) Botswana Pula	SP 70.45	(33) Botswana Pula	SP 70.45
(34) Lesotho Pula	SP 70.45	(34) Lesotho Pula	SP 70.45
(35) Swaziland Lilangeni	SP 70.45	(35) Swaziland Lilangeni	SP 70.45
(36) Namibia Dollar	SP 70.45	(36) Namibia Dollar	SP 70.45
(37) Zimbabwe Dollar	SP 70.45	(37) Zimbabwe Dollar	SP 70.45
(38) Mozambique Escudo	SP 70.45	(38) Mozambique Escudo	SP 70.45
(39) Malawi Kwacha	SP 70.45	(39) Malawi Kwacha	SP 70.45
(40) Botswana Pula	SP 70.45	(40) Botswana Pula	SP 70.45
(41) Lesotho Pula	SP 70.45	(41) Lesotho Pula	SP 70.45
(42) Swaziland Lilangeni	SP 70.45	(42) Swaziland Lilangeni	SP 70.45
(43) Namibia Dollar	SP 70.45	(43) Namibia Dollar	SP 70.45
(44) Zimbabwe Dollar	SP 70.45	(44) Zimbabwe Dollar	SP 70.45
(45) Mozambique Escudo	SP 70.45	(45) Mozambique Escudo	SP 70.45
(46) Malawi Kwacha	SP 70.45	(46) Malawi Kwacha	SP 70.45
(47) Botswana Pula	SP 70.45	(47) Botswana Pula	SP 70.45
(48) Lesotho Pula	SP 70.45	(48) Lesotho Pula	SP 70.45
(49) Swaziland Lilangeni	SP 70.45	(49) Swaziland Lilangeni	SP 70.45
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(53) Malawi Kwacha	SP 70.45	(53) Malawi Kwacha	SP 70.45
(54) Botswana Pula	SP 70.45	(54) Botswana Pula	SP 70.45
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(56) Swaziland Lilangeni	SP 70.45	(56) Swaziland Lilangeni	SP 70.45
(57) Namibia Dollar	SP 70.45	(57) Namibia Dollar	SP 70.45
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(62) Lesotho Pula	SP 70.45	(62) Lesotho Pula	SP 70.45
(63) Swaziland Lilangeni	SP 70.45	(63) Swaziland Lilangeni	SP 70.45
(64) Namibia Dollar	SP 70.45	(64) Namibia Dollar	SP 70.45
(65) Zimbabwe Dollar	SP 70.45	(65) Zimbabwe Dollar	SP 70.45
(66) Mozambique Escudo	SP 70.45	(66) Mozambique Escudo	SP 70.45
(67) Malawi Kwacha	SP 70.45	(67) Malawi Kwacha	SP 70.45
(68) Botswana Pula	SP 70.45	(68) Botswana Pula	SP 70.45
(69) Lesotho Pula	SP 70.45	(69) Lesotho Pula	SP 70.45
(70) Swaziland Lilangeni	SP 70.45	(70) Swaziland Lilangeni	SP 70.45
(71) Namibia Dollar	SP 70.45	(71) Namibia Dollar	SP 70.45
(72) Zimbabwe Dollar	SP 70.45	(72) Zimbabwe Dollar	SP 70.45
(73) Mozambique Escudo	SP 70.45	(73) Mozambique Escudo	SP 70.45
(74) Malawi Kwacha	SP 70.45	(74) Malawi Kwacha	SP 70.45
(75) Botswana Pula	SP 70.45	(75) Botswana Pula	SP 70.45
(76) Lesotho Pula	SP 70.45	(76) Lesotho Pula	SP 70.45
(77) Swaziland Lilangeni	SP 70.45	(77) Swaziland Lilangeni	SP 70.45
(78) Namibia Dollar	SP 70.45	(78) Namibia Dollar	SP 70.45
(79) Zimbabwe Dollar	SP 70.45	(79) Zimbabwe Dollar	SP 70.45
(80) Mozambique Escudo	SP 70.45	(80) Mozambique Escudo	SP 70.45
(81) Malawi Kwacha	SP 70.45	(81) Malawi Kwacha	SP 70.45
(82) Botswana Pula	SP 70.45	(82) Botswana Pula	SP 70.45
(83) Lesotho Pula	SP 70.45	(83) Lesotho Pula	SP 70.45
(84) Swaziland Lilangeni	SP 70.45	(84) Swaziland Lilangeni	SP 70.45
(85) Namibia Dollar	SP 70.45	(85) Namibia Dollar	SP 70.45
(86) Zimbabwe Dollar	SP 70.45	(86) Zimbabwe Dollar	SP 70.45
(87) Mozambique Escudo	SP 70.45	(87) Mozambique Escudo	SP 70.45
(88) Malawi Kwacha	SP 70.45	(88) Malawi Kwacha	SP 70.45
(89) Botswana Pula	SP 70.45	(89) Botswana Pula	SP 70.45
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(91) Swaziland Lilangeni	SP 70.45	(91) Swaziland Lilangeni	SP 70.45
(92) Namibia Dollar	SP 70.45	(92) Namibia Dollar	SP 70.45
(93) Zimbabwe Dollar	SP 70.45	(93) Zimbabwe Dollar	SP 70.45
(94) Mozambique Escudo	SP 70.45	(94) Mozambique Escudo	SP 70.45
(95) Malawi Kwacha	SP 70.45	(95) Malawi Kwacha	SP 70.45
(96) Botswana Pula	SP 70.45	(96) Botswana Pula	SP 70.45
(97) Lesotho Pula	SP 70.45	(97) Lesotho Pula	SP 70.45
(98) Swaziland Lilangeni	SP 70.45	(98) Swaziland Lilangeni	SP 70.45
(99) Namibia Dollar	SP 70.45	(99) Namibia Dollar	SP 70.45
(100) Zimbabwe Dollar	SP 70.45	(100) Zimbabwe Dollar	SP 70.45

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



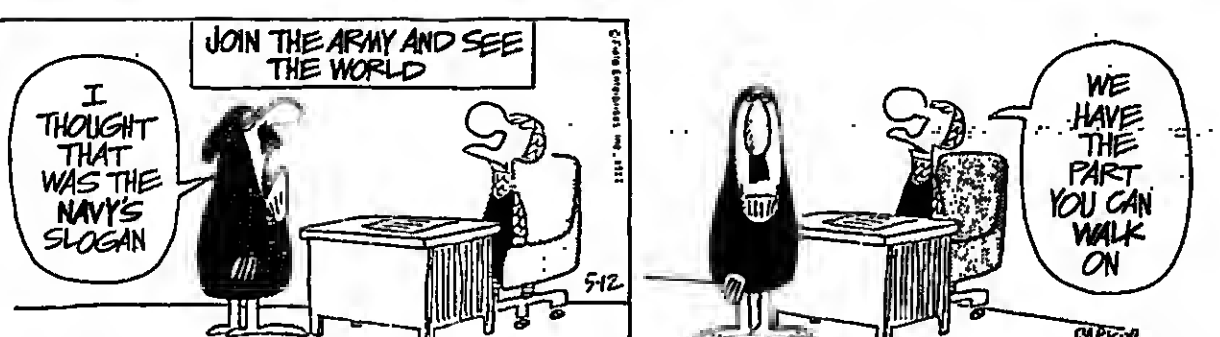
BEETLEBAILEY



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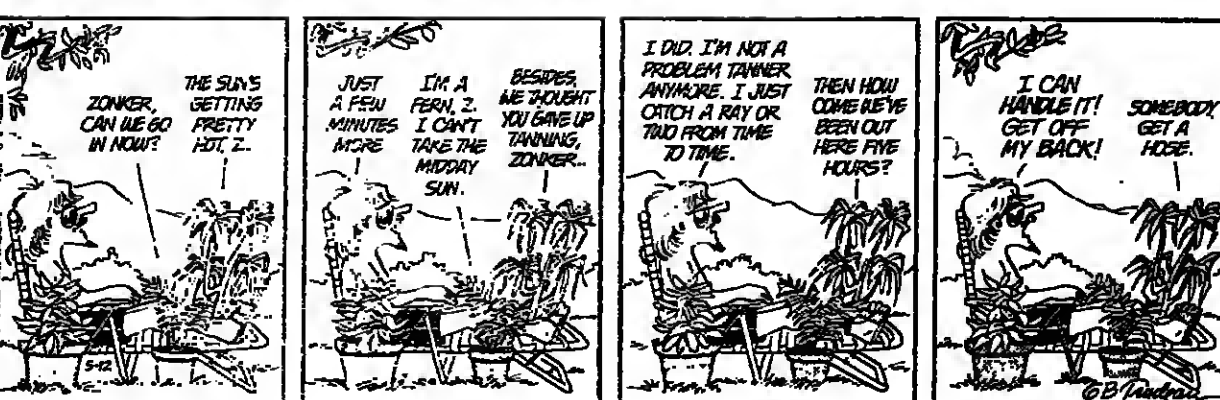
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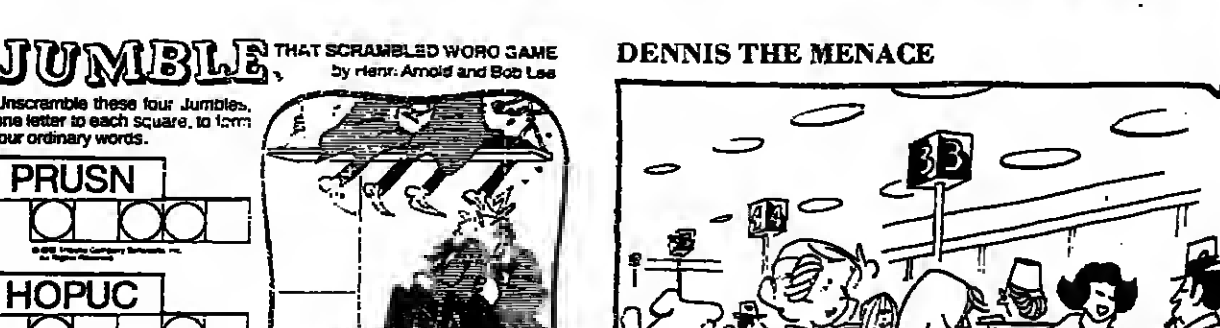
REX MORGAN



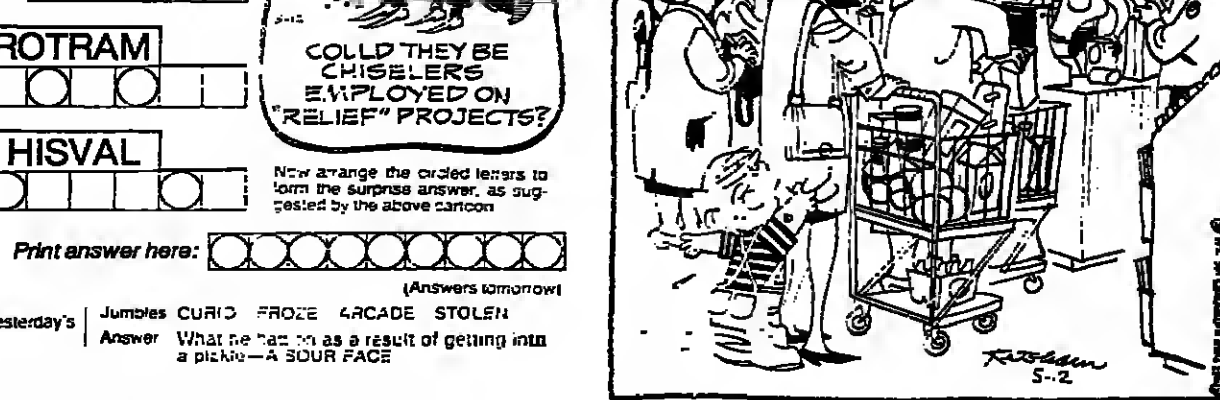
DONESBURY



JUMBLE



DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

NIGHT THOUGHTS OF A CLASSICAL PHYSICIST

By Russell McCormmach, Cambridge

Harvard University Press, 79 Garden St., Cambridge, Mass. 02138

Reviewed by Elaine Kendall

THINK of this book as a footnote across the gulf separating science and the humanities, an attempt to connect the Two Cultures. More austere than fiction, more imaginative than scientific history, "Night Thoughts" is an interdisciplinary adventure, designed to entice the reluctant general reader into the unfamiliar terrain of physics: to lure the wary specialist out of the laboratory and away from the blackboard into the world of fantasy.

The central figure here is Victor Jacob, a theoretical physicist at a research institute in Germany. Jacob is a fictional amalgam, an aging scientist observed at a moment of personal, professional and political crisis. Physics itself is in transition — the traditional approaches and accepted methods already supplanted by new techniques, the clear boundaries between the individual sciences scuffed and blurred by recent experiments.

By 1918, it was obvious that Germany was losing the war, disintegrating into economic, moral and intellectual chaos. Academies were crumbling at the corners. McCormmach has recreated that desolate but highly charged atmosphere with a scientist's meticulous accuracy and attention to all pertinent detail: the echoing lecture halls, the ersatz food that nourishes neither body nor mind, the bleak despair of the intelligentsia, the erosion and perversion of the best in German culture. Only the most minimal information from abroad can filter into the isolated German institutions, but it is enough to indicate the end of German preeminence in the sciences. With the exception of Jacob, the characters are the actual physicists of the time: Max Planck, Hermann von Helmholtz, Heinrich Hertz, the Scotsman James Maxwell, who developed the theory of electromagnetism; brilliant younger men like Paul Dirac and Albert Einstein, whose theories would alter and even reverse the physical concepts representing the laws of the universe of men of Jacob's generation. Seemingly immutable axioms sustained Jacob throughout a useful but unremarkable career; they're now crumbling around him, buckling under the onslaught of radical theories. The spirit of free inquiry is a casualty of the war, submerged in a tidal wave of militarism. Science cannot survive in the alien element. The few remaining German scientists are old men, isolated by xenophobic hatreds, trapped in doldrums of their own arrogance. Foreigners are no longer welcome: the Jews have been expelled, and promising students have been killed in battle. Jacob's colleagues have capitulated to the exigencies of war, abandoning their theoretical experiments to devote themselves to more practical matters, prostituting physics to the glory of the Fatherland. Jacob is obsolete, his universe reduced to his own small laboratory.

In his reveries, Jacob recalls the formal beauty of German science as it was, remembers the past and despairs of the future. He has devoted his life to making the natural world intelligible. "Nature is the inextinguishable inspiration for physicians, not for scientists. If Faraday had set out to invent a phonograph, he would have failed because he would not have discovered the physical principles the phonograph depends on." That pure vision has been demolished, making Jacob's entire life seem an exercise in futility. The German university system, once the academic model for the world, is a shambles, corrupted beyond salvation.

McCormmach, a professor of the

Elaine Kendall is on the staff of the Los Angeles Times.

Best Sellers

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 1,400 bookstores throughout the United States. Week-end sales are not necessarily consecutive.

Rank	Title	Author	Last Week	Weeks on List
1	THE PARSIFAL MOSAIC	Robert Ludlum	1	8
2	THE ONE TREE	Stephen R. Donaldson	3	2
3	NORTH AND SOUTH	John Galsworthy	2	14
4	THE WIFE	Andrew Greeley	6	4
5	CELEBRITY	Thomas Thompson	5	3
6	THE LAST DAYS OF FRANCE	John Galsworthy	4	4
7	PUBLIC SMILES, PRIVATE TEARS	By Helen Van Slyke with James Edwards	11	3
8	A GREEN DESIRE	By Andrew Greeley	7	19
9	THE MOSQUITO COAST	By Andrew Greeley	14	7
10	THE HOTEL NEW HAMPSHIRE	By John Irving	15	34
11	A MOTHER AND TWO DAUGHTERS	By Gail Godwin	10	16
12	AN INDECENT OBSESSION	By Robert Bly	7	12
13	SPRING MOON	By Robert Bly	8	15
14	FEVER	By Robert Bly	13	11
15	THE DEANS DECEMBER	By Robert Bly	15	11
16	JANE FONDA'S WORKOUT BOOK	By Jane Fonda	1	15
17	NO BAD DOGS: The Woodhouse Way	By Barbara Woodhouse	3	6
18	THE LIGHT IN THE ATTIC	By Shel Silverstein	2	27
19	WHEN BAD THINGS HAPPEN TO GOOD PEOPLE	By Harold S. Kushner	5	13
20	A FEW MINUTES WITH ANDY ROONEY	By Andrew A. Rooney	4	22
21	THE LAST DAYS OF FRANCE	By John Galsworthy	4	4
22	THE FATE OF THE EARTH	By Jonathan Schaeffer	1	1
23	THE LOVE NEW YORK DIED	By Ben Myerson and Bill Adler	6	10
24	HOLY BLOOD, HOLY GRAIL	By Henry Lincoln, Michael Bigsby and Richard Matheson	10	10
25	YEARS OF UPHEAVAL	By Henry Kissinger	7	4
26	THE WEIGHT OF WATER	By Robert Bly	8	15
27	COOKBOOK	New American Library	9	11
28	AT DAWN WE SLEPT	By Gordon W. Prange	12	10
29	WHAT EVERY WOMAN SHOULD KNOW ABOUT MEN	By John Galsworthy	13	1
30	THE INVISIBLE BANKERS	By Andrew Tobias	14	3
31	LET'S GO TO THE BEACH	By David Allenborough	11	7

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

AN item that is painful in everyday life is popular nowadays with tournament players. They find more and more uses for the splinter, which was introduced in the 1960's by one of the top-ranked partnerships of that period, B.Jay Becker and Dorothy Hayden.

The basic idea is for an unusual jump to show a fit with partner and a singleton or void in the suit bid. The normal situations — four diamonds in response to one spade, for example — suggest a slam.

But there are now some mini-splinter situations, in which the bid, by partnership agreement, invites game — a jump in a new suit by a passed hand (pass, one spade, three diamonds) or a similar jump opposite an overall (one club, one spade, pass, three hearts).

This explains the diagrammed action:

NORTH		SOUTH	
♠AQ1054	♥K	♠Q10	♥A
♦754	♣K	♦75	♣A
♠10652		♠10	
WEST		EAST	
♠82	♥A	♠A	♥K
♠8763	♥AQ842	♥Q84	♥A
♠KJ8862	♦A	♦KJ	♦A
	♠KJ8873		
SOUTH		NORTH	
♠KJ963	♥J	♠J9	♥A
♥J105	♦Q10	♦Q10	♦A
♦Q103	♠A	♠A	
♠AQ			
South needed to score his remaining			

Rose Drives Home Winner in 10th As Phils Break Dodger Streak, 9-8

From Agency Dispatches
PHILADELPHIA — Pete Rose singled over a drawn-in outfield with one out in the 10th inning Monday night to score Greg Gross from third base and lift the Philadelphia Phillies to a 9-8 victory that snapped a five-game Los Angeles Dodgers losing streak.

Gross drew a one-out walk off Tom Niedenfuer and stole second. He moved to third on a single by Bob Dernier and, after Steve Howe relieved Niedenfuer, Rose lined a single over the head of center fielder Ken Landreaux.

The Dodgers had erupted for six runs in the eighth to tie the game.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Ed Farmer, who took over for starter Larry Christenson at the start of the inning, walked Landreaux. Pedro Guerrero reached on a third baseman Mike Schmidt's error and Steve Garvey singled to lead the bases.

Ron Cey then walked to force in a run and Mike Scioscia singled to drive in two more. Fitch hit Jose Morales and Steve Yeager caught hit run-scoring singles off reliever Sparky Lyle before Steve Sax singled home the equalizer.

The Phillies' Bo Diaz had hit two home runs in the fourth and sixth innings. Manny Tillo and Ivan DeJesus each batted in a run in the sixth and a two-run double by Tillo in the seventh, ran the score to 3-2 before the Dodgers' outburst in the eighth.

Expos 5, Giants 4

In Montreal, Tim Lincecum doubled in Chris Speier with two out in the eighth to cap a three-run rally that helped the Expos break a five-game losing streak with a 5-4 triumph over San Francisco. Woodie Fryman pitched two innings for the victory and Jeff Reardon worked the ninth to gain his fifth save.

Astros 7, Pirates 3

In Houston, Ray Knight tripled home two runs and Alan Ashby singled home another two to highlight a four-run second that helped Don Sutton to his fifth victory as the Astros beat Pittsburgh, 7-3. Houston gave Sutton a 6-1 lead after two innings, all the runs coming off Rick Rhoden (1-4).

Mets 3, Padres 2

In New York, pinch hitter Bob Bailor lined a two-out, two-run double in the ninth to give the Mets a 3-2 squeaker over San Diego. Bailor's hit, off reliever Gary Lucas after an infield hit by Ellis Valentine and a walk to George Foster, helped Randy Jones to his fourth victory in five decisions.

Reds 3, Cardinals 1

In St. Louis, Johnny Bench had three hits, including a bases-empty homer, to back the combined seven-hit pitching of Frank Pastore and two relievers and pace Cincinnati to a 3-1 decision over the Cardinals. Pastore (4-2) allowed six singles in 6½ innings as he raised his career record against St. Louis to 4-0.

White Sox 6, Blue Jays 3

In the American League, in Toronto, Steve Kemp hit a two-run seventh-inning home run and Tony Bernazard and Greg Luzinski added bases-empty homers in the ninth to spark the White Sox to their seventh straight victory, 6-3, over the Blue Jays. Britt Burns (4-1) scattered eight hits and struck out two in 6½ innings.

Red Sox 9, Twins 5

In Minneapolis, Jim Rice produced a two-run homer and two singles to pace Boston past Minnesota, 9-5. Tom Burgmeier (1-0) surrendered just two hits and one run in 5½ innings of relief to pick up the victory as the Red Sox won for the 17th time in their last 20 games.

Angels 2, Yankees 1

In Anaheim, Calif., Brian Downing singled in Tim Lincecum with one out in the eighth to lift California past New York, 2-1. In going the distance, Geoff Zahn (5-1) limited the Yankees to five hits.

Reds 3, Brewers 2

In Kansas City, Mo., Amos Otis drove reliever Rollie Fingers' first pitch of the ninth over the left-

field wall to give the Royals a 3-2 triumph over Milwaukee. Otis' second homer of the season gave him a league-leading six game-winning runs batted in. It also snapped a three-game Royal losing streak and a Brewer winning streak at four.

Mariners 6, Indians 4

In Seattle, Jim Essian drove in four runs with a home run and a single to lead the Mariners past Cleveland, 6-4. Estian hit a two-run homer in the fifth and his bases-loaded single in the eighth provided the decisive runs.

A's 7, Orioles 6

In Oakland, Calif., Ricky Henderson's two-out 10th-inning single scored Wayne Gross from third base to cap a two-run rally that gave the A's a 7-6 triumph over Baltimore.

Tigers 3, Rangers 1

In Arlington, Texas, Mike Ivie's first American League home run — a two-run first-inning shot deep into the left-field seats — was all Mitt Wilcox and Detroit need to down the Rangers, 3-1. Texas, which has dropped 15 of 16 games, has scored four runs in its last four outings.

Canucks and Islanders Wrestle for Stanley Cup

By George Vecsey

New York Times Service

UNIONDALE, N.Y. — If the National Hockey League is looking for a new corporate logo, it could create a fitting design from the forehead of the New York Islanders' Bob Nystrom, a circular knot, glowing from blood and iodine, and decorated with six fresh black stitches.

Underneath the artwork, the league could use Nystrom's words in a Latin inscription, the way other historic organizations do. But how do you translate into Latin, "Hey, Listen — You Go With What Works?"

Nystrom received his wound in Saturday night's full-and-bellied tussle between the Islanders and the Vancouver Canucks. It was the opening of what passes for hockey's showcase, the Stanley Cup finals. The game was as much as a taste of the real thing as a mauling one another in the alley after too much beer.

The fault does not rest with the Canucks and their acting head coach, Roger Neilson, who uses the most modern techniques for training and studying films, but who also says, "You have to impose the other team the best way you can and hope you can do it legally."

Neither does the fault lie with the Islanders, who, Neilson insists, "can clutch and grab with the best of them, particularly on face-offs."

Monday's Major League Line Scores

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	10	7	.588	—
Los Angeles	12	10	.545	2 1/2
San Francisco	12	10	.545	2 1/2
Philadelphia	12	10	.545	2 1/2
Pittsburgh	12	10	.545	2 1/2
Chicago	12	10	.545	2 1/2

There is still a huge gap in the rules of hockey that allows one team to wrestle the other team down to its level. Since Neilson, a former schoolteacher, took over as coach of the Canucks during Harry Neale's suspension, his players have exploited that gap. The Canucks mucked their way through the western end of the playoffs, and came out pawing Saturday night.

"In a roughy match, anything is possible," snapped Bill Torrey, the Islander general manager, after his team's 6-5 overtime victory. "It's the way Roger teaches. You know that when you play a team of his, the game is going to be dragged down."

The Islanders, once labeled a team that could be intimidated, are not averse to hitting and digging for the puck in the corner — "where the games are won," Neilson says. But the game deteriorates badly when the league allows wrestling to be a team's chief tactic.

The most characteristic play of the Canucks would be big Harold Snepsts on his knees, throwing his arm around Nystrom's back and wrestling him to a standstill until another Canuck cleared the puck. The visitors came out doing that Saturday night and kept doing it for 79 minutes and 58 seconds, until Mike Bossy suddenly whirled and picked off a pass from Snepsts and flicked home the winning goal.

It is not enough to say that referee Wally Harris let the players hit too much easily in the past, setting a pattern. The problem is that the game is too easily dominated by grinding tactics, violence that begets violence.

It didn't take much to set off the Islanders' Duane Sutter, who lost two straight fights, or to get Nystrom into the fight with Stan Smyl that gave Nystrom his forehead's knot. "Hey, I tripped a few guys, too," Nystrom said.

It is hardly a case of good guys vs. bad guys, even if the Canucks materialized in black Darth Vader costumes with jagged, garish orange and yellow stripes — probably the ugliest uniform in professional sports.



Kansas City left fielder Willie Wilson had trouble believing he'd been nailed at second after trying to stretch a third-inning single into a double. Milwaukee shortstop Robin Yount applied the tag.

Canucks and Islanders Wrestle for Stanley Cup

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New York Times Service

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Barcelona Battle Line Drawn

By Rob Hughes

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — When a host nation throws its every resource — passion, politics and money — behind a game of soccer, the visitor may as well not bother turning up if it ranks as a single coward.

Yet I would not have a dime on the men of Standard Liege trembling at the knees when they enter Nou Camp, the stadium of Barcelona.

SOCCER SCENE

FC, to contest the European Cup Winners' Cup final Wednesday. Indeed, if either team sits astride a time bomb of fear, it may well be Barcelona.

Yet beside its players if they lack the skill or the nerve to overcome Liege in their own stronghold.

The atmosphere will seethe with the desperate will of 120,000 on-hand fans. And the air in the streets beyond will be heavy with the expectations of the millions who couldn't buy tickets to the match. And if the assorted Belgians, Dutch and Malacans of Liege have not sensed it already, they will know by Wednesday night that they face not so much a team as an entire nationality.

Ideals and Riches

Bed enough if that nation were Spain. There, at least, are devious strands to pull at.

But the nation is Catalonia, a people whose separatist ideals are undeniably expressed through the richest soccer club on earth.

The bomb is ticking away all right, but under whom?

Standard Liege, which comfortably won the Belgian championship last weekend, will come to Barcelona to play the longer the more vulnerable Barcelona will be.

Liege is a classic counterpuncher. Its coach, Raymond Goethals, arranges tactics to win soccer matches, not to please romantics. His style is in the dour, patient mold of the Flemish rather than the Latin unpredictability of the French-speaking Belgians.

Non-Parasites

You can be as sure as you are about the paycheck you expect to pick up this month that Barcelona — offered more pay than many a Spaniard sees in a lifetime — will turn nasty if skill is hunted by early force.

But here again, the Belgian is no soccer pansy.

Eric Gerets and Walter Meuvens are redoubtable defenders who have no qualms about meeting violence with violence.

And Aris Haan, the Dutch midfielder admired the world over for the strength and accuracy of his right-footed shooting, is like other Dutchmen of his era, more than capable of "retaliating first."

Haan, 33 and playing his 18th major final, has fought through the

World Cup finale against Argentina in Buenos Aires. Neither the intimidating atmosphere, the tendency of a referee to favor the home side, nor the possibility of an opponent taking physical liberties disturbs the nerve inside such a competitor.

Haan's teammates have demonstrated a combined disciplined resilience across the continent this season.

Together they even denied Dynamo Tbilisi, the 1981 Cup Winners' victor, from scoring despite 80,000 fiery Georgians urging it on. The score then, 1-0 Liege, was testimony to the Belgian ability to hold ground and release Guy Dardenne to score the winner.

Dardenne, however, is uncertain of his place.

Chasing goals are the Swedish international Benny Wendt, the swift and clever Malacans Simon Tahamata and, in support, the experienced Belgian Eddie Voordeckers.

Surround them with good, hard and solid Belgian internationals, and you can assume the visitor will bring no white flag.

Touches of Class

If, on the other hand, Barcelona goes for victory in style, it still has enough class to do the job.

The little Dane, Allan Simonsen, is an elusive pimpernel of a front-runner — brave, quick and gifted. His was once the prime goal-scoring role, but over the last two seasons his runs have been the decoys behind which Enrique Castro ("Quini," as he is known worldwide) sneaks abundant, crafty strikes.

These two are the scorers without whom all the assembled wealth of Catalonia would sink without a prayer.

While the young, blond german creator Bernd Schuster was on the rampage behind them, Barcelona

U.S. Pro Football Gets a New League

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The formation of a new professional football league, scheduled to begin play in next spring, was announced here Tuesday. The United States Football League, whose season will run from March through June, will play 20 regular-season games. Playoffs will begin in late June; the championship game will be played the night of July 4.

Peter Spivak, the league's acting chairman, said there will be franchises in Boston, Chicago, Denver, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, San Francisco, San Diego, Tampa, Fla., and Birmingham, Ala.

Spivak, a co-owner of the Detroit franchise, said the league's owners have pledged more than \$100 million in capital over the next two years to ensure the success of the enterprise.

looked to have the Spanish championship sewn up.

But Schuster's knee ligaments couldn't take the strain, and his sly refusal to follow a rehabilitation program, compounded by a second operation, ruled him out of the season's major games.

With out him, Barcelona's panky defense has been exploited — an eight-point championship lead was frittered away, and the Basque club San Sebastian has stolen the league title.

Unforgivably, Barcelona began losing in front of its own obsessed supporters.

Assessment

So there is fear in its own locker room, fear of the wrath of fans who will stare by burning German Coach Udo Lattek in effigy if the consolation of a European trophy is not delivered.

At that point, Lattek's \$80,000-a-year salary will be the only, brief, cushion he has.

He would be the former coach to the game's richest employers and, already a man deeply saddened by the death of his 12-year-old son to an incurable disease, he may go into a retirement premature even by his own declared intention of quitting at 50.

Rinus Michels, a predecessor at Nou Camp, long ago articulated the turbulence of Barcelona: "It is," said the Dutchman, "not a sane mentality there."

Reich for the tranquilizers.

Transactions

AMERICAN LEAGUE

MINNESOTA — Pitcher Jim Eisenreich, outfielder on the 15-day disabled list.

NEW YORK — Pitcher Darin Alomar, outfielder, and Jerry Murrever, outfielder, on the disabled list. Recalled Dave Lefebvre, pitcher, and Mike Patterson, outfielder, from California of the International League.

OAKLAND — Pitcher Jim Spencer, first baseman, on the 15-day disabled list. Recalled Dave Lefebvre, pitcher, and Mike Patterson, outfielder, from California of the International League.

TORONTO — Striker Randy Romo, pitcher, and infielder, on the 15-day disabled list. Recalled Dave Lefebvre, pitcher, and Mike Patterson, outfielder, from California of the International League.

ATLANTA — Pitcher Mike Berman, outfielder, on the 15-day disabled list. Recalled Dave Lefebvre, pitcher, and Mike Patterson, outfielder, from California of the International League.

CHICAGO — Recalled Larry Cox, catcher, from Michigan of the International League. Recalled Mike Patterson, outfielder, from California of the International League.

FOOTBALL

BALTIMORE — Pitcher Mike Berman, outfielder, on the 15-day disabled list. Recalled Dave Lefebvre, pitcher, and Mike Patterson, outfielder, from California of the International League.

NEW ENGLAND — Pitcher Mike Berman, outfielder, on the 15-day disabled list. Recalled Dave Lefebvre, pitcher, and Mike Patterson, outfielder, from California of the International League.

DETROIT — Pitcher Mike Berman, outfielder, on the 15-day disabled list. Recalled Dave Lefebvre, pitcher, and Mike Patterson, outfielder, from California of the International League.

LOS ANGELES — Pitcher Mike Berman, outfielder, on the 15-day disabled list. Recalled Dave Lefebvre, pitcher, and Mike Patterson, outfielder, from California of the International League.

PHILADELPHIA — Pitcher Mike Berman, outfielder, on the 15-day disabled list. Recalled Dave Lefebvre, pitcher, and Mike Patterson, outfielder, from California of the International League.

PITTSBURGH — Pitcher Mike Berman, outfielder, on the 15-day disabled list. Recalled Dave Lefebvre, pitcher, and Mike Patterson, outfielder, from California of the International League.

ST. LOUIS — Pitcher Mike Berman, outfielder, on the 15-day disabled list. Recalled Dave Lefebvre, pitcher, and Mike Patterson, outfielder, from California of the International League.

TEXAS — Pitcher Mike Berman, outfielder, on the 15-day disabled list. Recalled Dave Lefebvre, pitcher, and Mike Patterson, outfielder, from California of the International League.

WASHINGTON — Pitcher Mike Berman, outfielder, on the 15-day disabled list. Recalled Dave Lefebvre, pitcher, and Mike Patterson, outfielder, from California of the International League.

WASH. STATE — Pitcher Mike Berman, outfielder, on the 15-day disabled list. Recalled Dave Lefebvre, pitcher, and Mike Patterson, outfielder, from California of the International League.

WISCONSIN — Pitcher Mike Berman, outfielder, on the 15-day disabled list. Recalled Dave Lefebvre, pitcher, and Mike Patterson, outfielder, from California of the International League.

WYOMING — Pitcher Mike Berman, outfielder, on the 15-day disabled list. Recalled Dave Lefebvre, pitcher, and Mike Patterson, outfielder, from California of the International League.

Major League Standings

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	10	7	.588	—
Los Angeles	12	10	.545	2 1/2
San Francisco	12	10	.545	2 1/2
Philadelphia	12	10	.545	2 1/2
Pittsburgh	12	10	.545	2 1/2
Chicago	12	10	.545	2 1/2

Monday's Major League Line Scores

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	10	7	.588	—
Los Angeles	12	10	.545	2 1/2
San Francisco	12	10	.545	2 1/2
Philadelphia	12	10	.545	2 1/2
Pittsburgh	12	10	.545	2 1/2
Chicago	12	10	.545	2 1/2

Raiders Said Set For L.A. Coliseum On 'As Is' Basis

From Agency Dispatches

LOS ANGELES — A key member of the Los Angeles Coliseum Commission says the Oakland Raiders will play in the 92,000-seat stadium "as is" this season with improvements to the facility coming later.

William Robertson, head of the Los Angeles County AFL-CIO and a member of the commission, said last Monday he is confident that Raiders' managing general partner Al Davis will accept the coliseum "as is."

Robertson said the commission would finance the move and renovation — expected to cost more than \$18.5 million — through bonds sold in the private sector.

Robertson's statement appears to remove a major obstacle to the Raiders' bid to play in Los Angeles in the upcoming National Football League season. "This means the Raiders are definitely coming," said County Supervisor Kenneth Hahn. "And they will be here at no cost to local taxpayers."

A federal jury found last week that the National Football League had violated antitrust laws by forbidding the Raiders to move to Los Angeles, which had been left without an NFL team when the Rams moved to suburban Anaheim.

The league plans to appeal the decision, but the Raiders and the coliseum have asked U.S. District Court Judge Harry Pregerson for an injunction to prohibit the NFL from blocking the move during the appeal process. Pregerson is expected to rule on the injunction later this month.

Lloyd Trounces Mandlikova for Italian Title

From Agency Dispatches

PERUGIA, Italy — Chris Evert Lloyd retained her Italian Open women's tennis title by trouncing second-seeded Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia, 6-0, 6-3, here Monday night.

The top seed was never broken in the match, and credited her serve as a major factor in a 56-minute encounter that clinched her fifth Italian singles crown.

"My serve was really on and helped me to win some big points," said the victor, who had a 10-2 head-to-head record with Mandlikova going into the final. "Gosh, I was really happy with the way I played. I moved very well."

Lloyd won the match's first eight games; Mandlikova won only 11 points in the opening set.

In the fourth, fifth and eighth games of the second set, Lloyd trailed love-30 on her serve, but each time produced a string of brilliant passing shots to rally and save the game.

Leading, 5-3, in the second set, she won the match when she broke Mandlikova at 30-40 with a clean overhead down-the-line passing shot.



Chris Evert Lloyd

